The New-York Times.

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THE SECRET ACCOUNTS.

Proofs of Undoubted Frauds Brought to Light.

Warrants Signed by Hall and Connolly Under False Pretenses.

THE ACCOUNT OF INGERSOLL & CO.

The following accounts, copied with scrupulous fidelity from Controller CONNOLLY'S books, require little explanation. They purport to show the amount paid during 1869 and 1870, for repairs and furniture for the New Court-house. It will be seen that the warrants are drawn in different names, but they were all indorsed to "INGERSOLL & CO."—otherwise, J. H. INGERSOLL, the agent of the Ring. Each warrant was signed by Controller CONNOLLY and Mayor HALL. What amount of money was actually paid to the persons in whose favor the warrants were *nominally* drawn, we have no means of knowing. On the face of these accounts, however, it is clear that the bulk of the money somehow or other got back to the Ring, or each warrant would not have been indorsed over to its agent.

We undertake to prove whenever we are afforded the opportunity, that the following account is copied literally from the Controller's books, and forms a part of the documents to which the public is entitled to have access.

The dates given for the work done are obviously fraudulent. For example: On July 2, 1869, a warrant was drawn for furniture supplied for County Courts and offices, from Oct. 18 to Nov. 23, 1868, for $42,560 64. On July 16—fourteen days afterward—another warrant was drawn for $94,038 13 for furniture supplied to the same offices from Nov. 7 to Dec. 31. That is to say, the bill was fully paid by the *first* of these two warrants down to Nov. 23. And yet a fortnight afterward another warrant was drawn paying the bill over again from Nov. 7. It is obvious that the fictitious dates were not remembered by the City authorities when these warrants were drawn. Many similar cases will be observed in the figures given below.

It will be seen that on one day furniture is supposed to have been supplied to the amount of $129,469 48—at least a warrant for that sum was signed by HALL and CONNOLLY in favor of C. D. BOLLAR & Co., and indorsed by INGERSOLL & Co.

1869. INGERSOLL & CO. 1869.

Date of Warrant.	*Character of Work. Date on Which Work was Supposed to be Done.*	*Amount Drawn.*
July 2.	—Paid for Furniture in County Courts and Offices from Oct. 18 to Nov. 23, 1868	$42,550 64
July 16.	—Paid for Furniture in County Offices from Nov. 7 to Dec. 31, 1868	94,038 13
Aug. 4.	—Paid for Furniture in County Offices July 19, 1868	53,206 75
Sept. 7.	—Paid for Furniture in County Offices Aug. 30, 1868	60,334 71
Sept. 8.	—Paid for Furniture in County Courts and Offices Sept. 23, 1868	42,901 47
Oct. 22.	—Paid for Iron Railing, Cases, Stairs, &c., Check in name of M. W. Davis, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., July 29, '68	63,201 16
Oct. 23.	—Paid for Carpets, &c., in Co. Courts and Offices, Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., Aug. 10, '68	27,154 55
Oct. 28.	—Paid for Furniture in County Courts and Offices Dec. 28, 1868	28,032 11
Nov. 5.	—Paid for Carpets, &c., in Co. Courts and Offices, Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., April 6, '68	36,422 10
Nov. 17.	—Paid for Carpets, &c., in Co. Courts and Offices, Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., Jan. 26, '68	32,617 13
Nov. 16.	—Paid for Carpets, &c., in Co. Courts and Offices, Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., July 29, '68	32,185 20
Nov. 19.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., in County Courts and Offices, Oct. 18, 1868	10,494 61
Nov. 24.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., in Co. Courts and Offices, Check in name of C. D. Bollar & Co., in'd. by Ingersoll & Co., Aug. 17, '68	32,826 81
Dec. 3.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., in Co. Courts and Offices, Check in name of C. D. Bollar & Co., in'd. by Ingersoll & Co., Nov. 9, '68	32,682 38
June 8.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., in Co. Courts and Offices, Check in name of C. D. Bollar & Co., in'd. by Ingersoll & Co., May 8, '69	129,469 48
June 15.	—Paid for Carpets, &c., in New Court-House, Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., April 16, 1869	72,605 97
June 8.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., in New Court-House to April 8, 1869	90,923 40
Dec. 16.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices, April 26, 1868	54,243 57
Jan. 11.	—Paid for Furniture in Armories and Drill-rooms, Nov. 12, 1868	38,906 71
Jan. 19.	—Paid for Furniture in same, Dec. 3 and 22, 1868	31,801 95
Feb. 27.	—Paid for Furniture in same from Jan. 18, 1869, to Feb. 9, 1869	55,791 56
April 26.	—Paid for Furniture in same, March 11, 9186	39,844 68
June 5.	—Paid for Furniture in same, Nov. 17, 1868	26,325 26
Sept. 20.	—Paid for Furniture in same, May 26, 1869	30,116 26
Feb. 18.	—Paid for Shades, &c., Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., Dec. 21, 1868	15,786 40
May 12.	—Paid for Shades, Curtains, Cornices, &c., Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., April 6, 1869	19,163 65
June 7.	—Paid for Repairs, &c., Check in name of J. A. Smith, indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., March 13, 1869	22,496 33
May 12.	—Paid for Repairs, &c., Check in name of C. D. Bollar & Co., indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., April 9, 1869	21,969 13
June 5.	—Paid for Repairs, &c., Check in name of C. D. Bollar & Co., indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., to Feb. 3, 1869	38,907 43
Sept. 30.	—Paid for Fitting up Armories, Check in name of C. D. Bollar & Co., indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., Sept. 1, 1868	44,737 45
Sept. 20.	—Paid for Fitting up Armories, Check in name of C. D. Bollar & Co., indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., July 1, 1869	32,112 78

GEORGE S. MILLER, 1869—*All the Checks Indorsed by Ingersoll & Co.*

July 2.	—Paid for Repairs to Court of Common Pleas to Oct. 17, 1867	$905 51
July 2.	—Paid for Repairs to Courts and Offices from Aug. 1 to Oct. 20, 1868	6,089 24
July 28.	—Paid for Repairs to County Offices, Dec. 23, 1868	10,647 56
July 28.	—Paid for Repairs to County Offices and Courts, Nov. 20, 1868	11,349 54
Sept. 8.	—Paid for Carpenter-work, County Offices and Courts, from Nov. 12, 1868, to Dec. 12, 1868	48,833 23
Dec. 3.	—Paid for Repairs to County Offices and Buildings from Oct. 21 to Oct. 31, 1868	23,038 74
Dec. 29.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations, County Offices and Buildings, July 21, 1868	27,885 04
Jan. 11.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms from Nov. 27 to Dec. 19, 1868	15,415 14
Jan. 19.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms from Oct. 23 to Dec. 4, 1868	14,691 78
Feb. 27.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms from Jan. 14 to Jan. 30, 1869	27,937 51
May 12.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Various Armories from Jan. 30 to March 23, 1869	27,651 40
June 7.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Various Armories from April 23 to May 18, 1869	38,676 50
June 7.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Various Armories from March 30 to April 16, 1869	13,864 07
Sept. 20.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Various Armories from May 25 to June 9, 1869	14,130 36
Oct. 11.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Various Armories from May 25 to June 29, 1869	49,763 80

A. G. MILLER, 1869—*Checks Indorsed by Ingersoll & Co.*

Dec. 20.	—Paid for Repairs to County Offices and Buildings, March 8, 1868	$34,785 08
Dec. 20.	—Paid for Repairs to County Offices and Buildings, July 7, 1868	18,222 47
Sept. 28.	—Paid for Repairs to County Offices and Buildings, July 2, 1869	48,798 63

1870. INGERSOLL & CO. 1870.

Jan. 17.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-rooms and Offices, July 17, 1868	$20,655 72
Jan. 24.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-rooms and Offices, May 13, 1868	33,538 36
Feb. 7.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-rooms and Offices	11,186 92
Feb. 16.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-rooms and Offices, Aug. 21, 1869	29,404 48
Feb. 23.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-rooms and Offices, Sept. 23, 1869	51,813 77
Feb. 26.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-rooms and Offices, Oct. 6, 1869	26,981 90
Feb. 26.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-rooms and Offices, Sept. 3, 1869	33,037 15
May 6.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished County Court-house, Dec. 10, 1869	64,954 87
May 21.	—Paid for Cabinet-work County Court-house, July 23, 1869	70,117 59
May 21.	—Paid for Cabinet-work County Court-house, Oct. 17, 1869	64,984 82
May 28.	—Paid for Furniture County Court-house, Oct. 21, 1869	40,314 09
May 28.	—Paid for Furniture County Court-house, Nov. 3, 1869	39,844 19
May 30.	—Paid for Furniture County Court-house, Dec. 27, 1869	68,218 82
June 3.	—Paid for Furniture Furnished in County Buildings and Offices, Feb. 5, 1870	54,030 26
June 10.	—Paid for Furniture, Clocks, &c., Furnished in County Buildings and Offices, March 23, 1870	69,719 10
June 13.	—Paid for Furniture and Cabinet-work in County Court-house, April 18, 1870	98,259 07
June 20.	—Paid for Cabinet-work in County Court-house, Feb. 3, 1870	66,292 33
June 27.	—Paid for Cabinet-work and Furniture in Armories and Drill-rooms, Feb. 27, 1869	58,330 98
June 30.	—Paid for Cabinet-work and Furniture in Armories and Drill-rooms, Feb. 6, 1870	54,053 33
June 30.	—Paid for Cabinet-work and Furniture in Armories and Drill-rooms, March 26, 1870	29,129 99
Aug. 1.	—Paid for Furniture in Court-rooms and Offices, March 28, 1870	91,325 50
Mar. 14.	—Paid for Furniture in Armories and Drill-rooms, Nov. 3, 1869	58,937 60
April 16.	—Paid for Furniture in Armories and Drill-rooms, Sept. 11, 1869	28,608 68
Aug. 31.	—Paid for Fitting up District-Attorney's Office, Aug. 22, 1870	30,000 00
Aug. 30.	—Paid for Fitting up Commissioners of Taxes' and Receiver of Taxes' Offices, June 30, 1870	40,000 00
Aug. 30.	—Paid for Fitting up Register's Office, Aug. 3, 1870	10,000 00
Oct. 26.	—Paid for Fitting up Surrogate's Office, Sept. 3, 1870	12,000 00

C. D. BOLLAR & CO.—*Checks Indorsed by Ingersoll & Co.*

May 7.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., Furnished in County Court-house, Sept. 16, 1869	$39,260 17
May 7.	—Paid for Furniture, &c., Furnished in County Court-house, Oct. 18, 1869	35,114 08
May 13.	—Paid for Cabinet-work Furnished in County Court-house, July 18, 1869	89,379 00
May 21.	—Paid for Fitting up in County Court-house, March 6, 1870	39,950 18
May 21.	—Paid for Fitting up in County Court-house, Jan. 20, 1870	39,614 59
May 27.	—Paid for Cabinet-work Furnished in County Court-house, Aug. 23, 1869	125,830 56
June 10.	—Paid for Cabinet-work Furnished in County Court-house, April 16, 1870	67,487 21
June 30.	—Paid for Fitting up Armories and Drill-rooms, Jan. 7, 1870	49,208 14
June 30.	—Paid for Fitting up Armories and Drill-rooms, March 13, 1870	37,072 16
Aug. 1.	—Paid for Cabinet-work, &c., done in County Buildings and Offices, March 12, 1870	60,503 43

J. A. SMITH—*Checks Indorsed by Ingersoll & Co.*

May 6.	—Paid for Carpets Furnished in New Court-house, June 22, 1869	$34,082 25
May 7.	—Paid for Curtains and Shades Furnished in New Court-house, Sept. 23, 1869	36,083 80
May 21.	—Paid for Carpets and Shades Furnished in County Buildings and Offices, Feb. 21, 1870	34,515 73
May 28.	—Paid for Carpets and Shades Furnished in County Buildings and Offices, Feb. 21, 1870	73,602 46
June 3.	—Paid for Carpets and Shades Furnished in County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 27, 1869	63,175 51
June 6.	—Paid for Carpets &c., Furnished in County Court-house, Aug. 3, 1869	42,291 45
June 6.	—Paid for Carpets, &c., Furnished in County Buildings and Offices, June 21, 1869	44,259 23
June 6.	—Paid for Shades Furnished in County Buildings and Offices, Sept. 16, 1869	36,987 25
June 24.	—Paid for Carpets Furnished in Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 22, 1869	36,441 42
June 30.	—Paid for Carpets Furnished in Armories and Drill-rooms, March 16, 1870	37,426 87
July 26.	—Paid for Carpets Furnished in County Court-house, April 17, 1870	72,819 81

GEORGE S. MILLER—*Checks Indorsed by Ingersoll & Co.*

Jan. 17.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Court-rooms and Offices, Aug. 19, 1868, to Sept. 11, 1868	$30,291 44
Jan. 17.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in County Buildings, June 7, 1868	23,005 83
Jan. 24.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in County Offices, Aug. 5, 1868	26,952 99
Jan. 28.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in County Offices, Sept. 23, 1868	25,366 49
Mar. 21.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in County Offices, May 13, 1869	20,255 00
April 8.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in County Offices, Aug. 7, 1869	18,955 69
April 8.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in County Offices, July 23, 1869	22,494 74
April 8.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in County Offices, June 10, 1869	21,418 99
May 7.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Court-house, May 13, 1869	42,128 47
May 13.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Court-house, Sept. 29, 1869	38,909 22
May 21.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Court-house, Dec. 15, 1869	34,990 66
May 28.	—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Aug. 31, 1869	39,361 21
June 3.	—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Sept. 22, 1869	37,326 02
June 6.	—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 18, 1869	32,381 73
June 6.	—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Oct. 25, 1869	35,663 82
June 10.	—Paid for Fitting up New Court-house, Jan. 12, 1870	44,474 30
June 17.	—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Jan. 25, 1870	48,768 21
June 20.	—Paid for Carpenter-work in Court-house, Feb. 9, 1870	40,965 41
June 27.	—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, March 29, 1870	44,874 59
June 30.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Aug. 3, 1869	40,549 24
June 30.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Sept. 8, 1869	35,748 29
July 8.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Feb. 10, 1870	29,317 59
July 8.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, March 2, 1870	46,947 32
July 26.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, March 31, 1870	49,251 31
Aug. 9.	—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings, April 12, 1870	40,607 49
Aug. 12.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, April 2, 1870	48,639 49
Aug. 12.	—Paid for Repairs in Carpenter-work in Court-house, March 23, 1870	46,343 45
Mar. 14.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms to Nov. 13, 1869	38,084 28
Mar. 31.	—Paid for Repairs and Carpenter-work in Armories and Drill-rooms, July 6 to July 31, 1869	45,266 04
April 16.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in Armories and Drill-rooms, Aug. 3 to Aug. 13, 1869	25,948 38
April 16.	—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in Armories and Drill-rooms	8,147 88

A. G. MILLER—*Checks Indorsed by Ingersoll & Co.*

June 24.	—Paid for Cabinet-work in Court-house, Jan. 9, 1870	$49,082 30
June 27.	—Paid for Cabinet-work in County Buildings and Offices, March 29, 1870	85,163 22
June 30.	—Paid for Cabinet-work in County Court-house, April 2, 1870	59,932 01
Aug. 1.	—Paid for Cabinet-work in County Court-house, Oct. 8, 1869	69,537 68
Aug. 9.	—Paid for Cabinet-work in Armories and Drill-rooms, April 16, 1870	77,949 58
Mar. 28.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Aug. 28, 1869	49,742 45
Mar. 31.	—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Oct. 20, 1869	38,818 84
April 16.	—Paid for Fitting up Armories and Drill-rooms, Oct. 2, 1869	22,612 10
Grand Total		$5,663,646 83

WASHINGTON.

Clearing up a Muddle in the Revenue Department—Lively Work in the Pension Bureau—Imports of Australia—Immigration at New-York—Kuklux Investigation—National Bank Circulation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It will be remembered that over a year ago Congress tried to give an expression of its will concerning the reduction of a part of the income tax, but failed to find language to convey its purpose successfully in regard to the payment of certain income taxes for the last five months of 1870. Judge DOUGLAS, the acting Commissioner, had the question of how the law should be construed before him, and gave the Government the benefit of the doubt. Commissioner PLEASONTON reversed the decision, and the corporations paid their semi-annual interest without withholding the amount of the taxes, as they would otherwise have done. The Attorney-General in turn reversed PLEASONTON'S decision, putting the case back where Judge DOUGLAS placed it, and now the corporations resist collection, on the ground that they acted on the instructions of an agent of the Government in neglecting to retain the amount of the tax, and that they are not liable to sustain loss because of the reversal of the decision on which they acted. Solicitor BANFIELD has been considering their plea, and today handed the Secretary of the Treasury his opinion as to the legality of action for the collection of these taxes. The opinion will be made public to-morrow, together with the Secretary's decision based upon it. This is another case which must make Commissioner PLEASONTON aware that he is one of the Secretary's subordinates, and that he is so regarded by the President.

BRISK WORK IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

A statement was not long ago published which showed that there were about 100,000 pension claims unexamined on the files of the Pension Office. Those who are anxiously looking for action upon applications will be glad to hear that the daily average work of the Pension Office under the new Commissioner, Gen. BAKER, has been already about doubled. Yesterday 188 certificates for pensions were issued, the largest number ever issued from the office in one day. The first week in June, which was the first week after Gen. BAKER came into the office, 423 certificates were issued. Since then there has been a general constant increase and last week 915 were issued. This week the number is expected to reach 1,100, and during July 4,000 are expected to be signed. At this rate the office will be gaining on its work instead of falling further behind, and an effort will be made to bring the work up to time as soon as possible with the limited force which can be employed.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary DELANO has written that his return will be delayed till Tuesday next.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AUSTRALIA'S IMPORTATIONS.

A statement has been compiled at the Treasury Department from the latest statistics, showing the imports into Australia and New-Zealand, as follows: From Great Britain, £17,924,420; from the United States, £1,354,385; all other countries, £3,812,478. Stated by per centage, they are as follows: From Great Britain, 77 6-10; from the United States, 5 5-10; all other countries, 16 6-10. The Parliament of New-South Wales has recently voted a subsidy of $75,000 to a monthly line of American steamers between San Francisco and Sidney. The imports of Australia and New-Zealand being largely manufactured goods, it is believed that a very large and profitable commerce will spring up with our Western Coast.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW-YORK.

The official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending June 30, 1871, the total number of passengers arrived at the port of New-York from foreign countries was 107,114, of whom 64,213 were males and 42,901 females. Of the total number arrived, 101,015 were actual immigrants—males, 60,082; females, 40,983. Ages—Under fifteen, 19,812; fifteen and under forty, 71,056; forty and upward, 10,147. The deaths on the voyage were 92, of whom 54 were males and 38 females. The principal nationalities of the immigrants were as follows: England, 17,845; Scotland, 4,613; Wales, 399; Ireland, 26,149; Great Britain, locality unknown, 6,672; Germany, 30,814; Austria, 1,983; Sweden, 5,727: Norway, 1,286; Denmark, 1,143; France, 849; Switzerland, 1,305; Spain, 104; Italy, 8,671; Holland, 409; Belgium, 78; Russia, 295; Poland, 183; Cuba, 43; Bermudas, 77.

THE KUKLUX INVESTIGATION.

The Kuklux Committee, today, examined a witness named MCBRIDE, who testified that while a teacher of a colored school in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, a band of disguised men seized and whipped him, and insisted he should leave the country. Other colored schools were broken up in that section. Three witnesses from North Carolina are in attendance, and will testify relative to the existence of Kuklux organizations in that State. A telegram was read in the Committee from a citizen of Macon, that he telegraphed on the 11th of July he was ready to report, but received the next day a telegram from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, telling him he need not come, as the Committee had not time for more witnesses. The Sergeant-at-Arms being out of town could not explain, but at the instance of the Democratic members this Georgian and six or more others were resummoned by telegraph to appear before the Committee.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The total circulation issued to the national banks to date is $318,686,999. The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000 additional circulation, and the establishment of gold national banks, to which circulation can be issued upon the deposit of United States bonds, at the rate of eighty per cent. upon the par value thereof. Since the passage of the act, circulation has been issued to the following States: Virginia, $744,000; Illinois, $3,066; West Virginia, $950,000; Michigan, $1,166; Kentucky, $2,200,000; Indiana, $1,174,000; Wisconsin, $534,000; Ohio, $760,000; Tennessee, $1,300,000; Iowa, $1,076,000; Louisiana, $1,300,000; Minnesota, $380,000; Georgia, $561,000; Kansas, $176,100; North Carolina, $609,000; Missouri, $1,290,000; South Carolina, $258,000; Nebraska, $212,000; Texas, $145,000; Colorado, $61,000; New-Mexico, $155,000; Oregon, $137,000; Alabama, $260,000; California, $3,205. The law requires that one-half of the increased circulation shall be apportioned among the States not having an excess already, according to population, and one-half according to the existing banking capital resources and business of such State and Territory. The census returns of the valuation of property and banking capital have not yet been received, and the proportion of circulation for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois cannot probably be ascertained with any accuracy until about the 1st of October. It is probable, however, that there will be sufficient circulation for all of the Southern and Western States when the full census returns are received. No additional circulation can be issued to the Eastern and Middle States.

THE ABUSED CAR-HORSES.

Inspection of Stables by Henry Bergh—Sickening Sights—Comparative Views.

Yesterday, Mr. BERGH and Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, the President and Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accompanied by Dr. LIANTARD, of the New-York Veterinary College, and a TIMES reporter, made a tour of inspection of the principle car companies' stables to examine the horses, the condition of the stables, the quality of feed, and the general order of the homes of the best servants of mankind. The first stables inspected were those of the Fourth-avenue line. The Superintendent, Mr. MESSEROE, received his visitors very politely, and showed them over the premises. This line had lost eighteen out of ninety-four cases with the new disease. Ninety out of the ninety-four affected were mares, and the eighteen that died of the disease were mares. The hospital yesterday had sixty disabled horses in it. Only a very small portion, however, were down with the malady, the others being sick with sore feet, quittors, sore backs, and otherwise disabled. Some of the poor creatures had fearful wounds on the fetlocks, caused by their injuring themselves in the numerous switches on the line. This is reckoned the hardest road for horses of any in the City. The feed given the horses of this line is half oats and half corn. The condition of the stables is tolerable. The open windows of the stable in which the sick horses were, looked into a yard belonging to the proprietors of the Fourth-avenue stage line, and the filth and mud in this place was knee-deep. The stench must be anything but conducive to the recovery of the sick horses. The feed was examined and found of medium quality.

The stables of Messrs. WILKINS & MARSHALL, the proprietors of the Fourth-avenue stage line, were next visited. The stables were three tiers deep, and the atmosphere of the lowest was very bad. The refuse besides ran through from the top to the lower stable, rendering it altogether quite unfit for the purpose, in addition to which it is quite underground, and excepting just at the entrances quite dark. In a dirty yard were fifteen horses turned out for exercise in course of recovery from the disease. The stock consisted of 330 horses. Eighty had been attacked, out of which number eleven mares had died. One of the proprietors drew Mr. BERGH'S particular attention to one horse which had been kept from work two weeks simply because he had a sore back. Mr. WILKINS, one of the proprietors, said he felt certain that the disease was easily curable if attended to quickly. He said the first symptoms were swelling of the hind legs and running at the eyes, but Dr. LIANTARD did not at all agree with this view. The horses were fed on half corn and half oats.

The stables of the East Belt line, at Thirty-seventh-street and First-avenue, were next inspected. Here were found 400 horses, a great proportion of which were in appearance very unfit for the every day toil required of them. There were about seventy cripples in a deplorable condition, and many more with large sores and ulcers on the fetlocks. Superintendent TERRY was asked if the latter were worked, and replied that he was compelled to work such stock or he must stop the line; and besides, he thought such horses better working than standing idle. Mr. BERGH did not agree with him, and cautioned him not to use many of the suffering beasts which were noticed in the stalls. The horses go over eighteen miles every day, and the daily feed of each consisted of twelve pounds of meal and four and a half pounds of ground oats. The line had lost forty animals, principally mares, with the new disease. There were only six cases now under treatment.

The stables of the Second-avenue line were next overhauled. Mr. SHAW reported that they were now quite free of the disease, not having had a case for two weeks. They had lost eleven horses out of 135 stricken down with the malady. The stables were in pretty good condition, but there were no signs of bedding, and apparently the poor beasts, after toiling over sixteen miles every day, had nothing but the hard and damp boards to lie on at night. The stock consisted of 750 horses. Daily feed, ten pounds—half oats and half corn. The hospital had some twenty patients in, under the homeopathy treatment.

The stables of the Third-avenue line were visited. In them were 1,600 horses. In an extra stable were a number of "green horses," which the hard work of the road had crippled. In the hospital were several bad cases, the poor creatures being covered with blisters, and scars arising therefrom. Two or three appeared in a dying state. There were no signs of bedding in a large portion of the stables. The feed taken from some of the mangers was sour, and as poor as any that had been inspected. The stablemen stated that the animals did not like it, and no wonder.

The stables of the Sixth-avenue line were found in admirable order, or as Mr. BERGH said, they were "perfect models." Everything was in first-rate order—perfect system reigning throughout the establishment. The best of feed is supplied the horses, and their daily rations are seventeen pounds each horse. The night stock were all good, sound animals. They were lying in their stalls on clean bedding. Mr. BIDGOOD only reported four cases of the disease, all of which were slowly recovering. He said that the Company had decided not to use in future any kiln-dried corn. After being dried it was found to have lost its virtue, and when sown it would not grow. The horses of this line had seventeen pounds of feed per day supplied to each.

The stables of the Forty-second-street, or Cross-town line, which has of late given Mr. BERGH and his officers so much trouble, were next visited. The clerk was very civil, and called the stable-keeper, A. CHALMERS, to escort Mr. BERGH and his party over the premises, but CHALMERS recognized the visitors, kept out of the way, and was found only after great trouble. He said he had received strict orders from JOHN GREEN, the President, not to show any one over the stables, and especially Mr. BERGH nor any of his officers. The reason of this refusal was quite apparent, for a more filthy, dilapidated and unwholesome-looking place, even from the outside, is difficult to conceive of. The office is dirty, and a coke-dealer would hardly deign to use it. The waiting-room is an inch deep in dirt, and the seats covered. Some half-dozen dirty-looking ruffians were squatting inside the shed, who were pointed out to our reporter as drivers and conductors of the "line." Mr. BERGH told CHALMERS he knew perfectly well the reason he was refused admittance, for he had gone over the cellars, called stables, a year ago, and had found them in an awful condition. CHALMERS denied that the stables were in a bad condition. It is strange that Mr. BERGH and his party should be so cordially received and treated so well at every other stable that was visited, and invited to call at any time and point out such horses as he might feel justified in ordering to be relieved of work, and yet be refused even admission to the "sheds" of the Green line. Mr. BERGH begged that CHALMERS would request Mr. GREEN to go over the Sixth-avenue stables, and then "go and do likewise."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Several Buildings in West Forty-Seventh and Forty-Sixth Streets Destroyed or Damaged.

Another destructive conflagration occurred last evening, which was discovered at about 9 o'clock, in the two-story saw and planing mill of KINNEY & CLARK, Nos. 628 and 630 West Forty-seventh-street, and which, being first seen in the boiler-room, probably originated from the furnace. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, and almost before the engines arrived the entire building was enveloped, and the fire communicated to adjacent property. The mill was entirely destroyed with all its contents and the loss will probably reach $15,000. Next west was the lumber yard of JOHN W. STEVENS & BRO., where stock to the amount of about $5,000 was destroyed. Next east was a five story building, Nos. 622, 624 and 626 West Forty-seventh-street, occupied as a morocco factory, by C. P. Buckin, the top floor of which was reached by the flames and the loss will probably exceed $5,000. The fire even reached across the street to the two story dwelling of THOS. ING, whose loss is $500; also to the building No. 627, owned by JOHN DARRAGH, and the lower floor of which was occupied as a stable and the upper portion as a tenement. The Twenty-second Precinct Police got out a great portion of the furniture of the tenants and the thirty horses in the stable, so that the loss was chiefly confined to the building, which will require $1,500 for repairs. No. 629 was occupied as a stable by HENRY BENKIN, whose loss is $500, and the slaughter-house of RICHARD DONOVAN, in the rear, was also slightly damaged. The fire also extended from the rear of the houses on the south side of the street to the raw-hide establishment of WM. CARR, Nos. 641 and 643 West Forty-sixth-street, whose loss is chiefly confined to the building, which is damaged $1,500. The fire at one time threatened to destroy the entire block, and that result would have undoubtedly followed, but for the great exertions of the firemen, ably directed by Chief Engineer PERLEY and the district engineers.

Meeting of the Riot Relief Fund Association.

A meeting of the Twelfth of July Relief Fund Association was held last evening at No. 295 Third-avenue, Dr. J. C. HANNAN presiding. The General Committee already appointed was authorized to begin the collection of subscriptions, and was authorized to name a subcommittee to investigate cases of distress arising out of the late riot. The election of a treasurer was deferred to the next meeting, each member of the Committee being ordered to report to the Secretary all collections made in the meantime. The name of JAS. H. GOODMAN, attorney-at-law, was added to the General Committee, which will meet at No. 204 East Twenty-first-street next Friday evening. Our reporter was informed that the subscriptions already promised amount to $700.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Mr. Gladstone's Sensational Flank Movement Against the Lords.

The Constitution Declared to be Violently Wrenched.

Parliament Brought into Contempt Before the People.

German Troops Ordered to be Withdrawn from Amiens and Rouen.

Formation of a Spanish Cabinet by Marshal Serrano.

Tumultuous Scene on the Adjournment of the Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Journals on the Recent Act of the Government—The Queen's Warrant Laid on the Table of the House of Commons—The New Castle Strikers.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Times* says the act of the Ministers abolishing the system of purchase of army commissions by royal warrant is a violent wrench of the Constitution, and a wanton setting aside of the will of the House of Lords. The *Times* regrets that this grave issue has been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords will in their future action think of the effect upon the officers of the army rather than the indignity to their own privileges. The *Daily News* approves the conduct of the Government in making themselves the exponents of the popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of Army commissions. The *Telegraph* is exultant over the action of the Ministry, and says that Mr. GLADSTONE will be the more popular for vindicating the dignity of the House of Commons, in securing the harvest of its laborious session, and for reorganizing the defenses of the country and guarding the interests of the Army. The *Post* says the course of the Government has been somewhat unconstitutional, bringing, it believes, Parliament into contempt before the people. The *Standard* asserts that Mr. GLADSTONE has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament, wasting its time, and precipitating a constitutional crisis. In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, laid on the table the Queen's warrant abolishing the system of purchase of army commissions.

The engineers on strike at Newcastle held a meeting today, and resolved to make no compromise with their employers.

FRANCE.

The Paris Elections To-Morrow—Rumored Resignation of the Orleans Princes—German Evacuation of the Northern Departments Ordered.

PARIS, July 21.—The Radicals are actively canvassing for the municipal elections to be held next Sunday. The contest grows more and more exciting. In the Assembly, today, Minister LAMBRECHT explained that the state of siege was still maintained in Paris, because the reorganization of the Police had not yet been completed. Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee of the Assembly, M. THIERS intends to defend his policy of protection before the Assembly. It is rumored that the Duke D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE have resigned their seats in the Assembly. President THIERS will shortly leave Paris for one of the watering-places. *Le Monde*, the ultra Catholic organ, demands that the Government support the Pope in the exercise of his temporal rights. Criminal proceedings have been commenced against the *Avenir Nationale* for calumniating the Government. The Prussian troops have received orders from Berlin to evacuate the Cities of Amiens and Rouen, and the Departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Euse. Rouen will be evacuated to-morrow.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Serrano Forms a New Ministry in Spain—Adjournment of the Cortes—Alsace and Lorraine—A Fleet Preparing to Convey the Grand Duke Alexis to America.

MADRID, July 20.—Marshal SERRANO has been intrusted by King AMADEUS with the formation of a new Ministry, and has already designated the following members: Minister of Justice, Señor GOMEZ; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor CAUDAN; Minister of Marine, Admiral MALCAMPO; Minister of Finance, Señor CAMADIO. The Cortes has adjourned tumultuously amid the protests of the minority.

VIENNA, July 21.—Count AGENOR GOLUCHOWSKI has been appointed Governor of Galicia.

BERLIN, July 21.—Several decrees are published today, organizing Courts of law in Alsace and Lorraine.

LONDON, July 21.—The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, has arrived in England. A naval squadron is fitting out at Cronstadt to accompany the Grand Duke ALEXIS to America.

The "Reformed" Hackmen—Opposition to the Proposed New Regulations.

The Hackmen's Association met last evening in Apollo Hall, in Prince-street, with a very large attendance. JOHN MARRION, the President, occupied the chair, and J. PHILLIPS was Secretary. A dozen new members were elected, and $149 50 was received for dues and fees.

A resolution was passed to expel any member of the association who should take passengers with the Transfer Companies' tickets. The initiation fee was changed to $5 for owners, and $2 for drivers.

The Treasurer reported that the expenses for the past week had been $217, and the cash in hand, previous to the meeting, was $215.

The new regulations proposed by Mayor HALL did not meet the views of the hackmen. Several members spoke in opposition to them. They considered them as unjust and unconstitutional; they would drive the men out of their business, and the men who had new carriages would get all the business, while those who had second rate or middling carriages would have to go to the wall. They deemed the clause which prevents the hackmen from soliciting passengers as illegal, and they would contest it in Court if necessary. It was a job got up to benefit a few politicians who are engaged in the business, who wish to monopolize it and drive the poorer men out of it altogether. A committee was appointed to visit the Mayor and explain the view of the hackmen, and request him to modify it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRIMARY SYNOPSIS OF UNIVERSOLOGY AND ALWATO, THE NEW SCIENTIFIC UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE. By STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. New-York: DION THOMAS.

The great problem on which the mind continually cogitates while perusing this book, is whether the author is a monomaniac or a philosopher. It is very difficult to make out that he is the latter, and if he is the former, there is a vast deal of method in his madness, or at least a desperate struggle to reduce it to a system. Mr. ANDREWS has been frequently heard of as an advocate of wild socialistic theories, and the public has been advertised from time to time that he was the discoverer of a new universal science, which was, in his estimation, to take the place of all existent systems of philosophy, and include in its single domain all human knowledge. He claims to have been diligently studying for the last twenty-five or thirty years, and threatens to place the results of his life-work before the public, in the shape of several ponderous volumes already in preparation. One of these, *The Basic Outline of Universology*, has been in the press about two years; and lest the effect of its being let loose upon the world without warning should be too startling, the present very moderate volume has been sent out to prepare the way and warn the public of what they are to expect.

Mr. ANDREWS' pretensions are certainly astounding. He claims to have *discovered*, not invented, a science that shall displace all that has preceded it. He announces himself as greater than BACON or ARISTOTLE, wiser than all the sages, and more profound than the philosophers and scholars of all time. Wisdom and greatness have always been accounted modest; and if these pretensions are modesty in Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, why then it is easy to conceive on what a gigantic scale the other qualities of his mind and character are to be measured. We were told by those who were considered wise in their own day that there was no royal road to knowledge, but their wisdom was as imbecility to Mr. ANDREWS, for he has discovered, and is about to open for the triumphant progress of the human race, a broad, straight and well-paved avenue to all knowledge that the universe contains. Universology, he says, will "reconstitute the whole business of education. It will establish unity of system in the educational domain for the world, and will be to the rapid extension of learning what the railroad is for travel and the telegraph for the transmission of news. The future students of science, instead of coming up laboriously to some imperfect mastery of the whole subject through the details of two or three special sciences, will begin in the knowledge of universal principles, and will come down upon the whole substrate mass of scientific specialities from a previously-attained height of universal scientific knowledge equally applicable to every domain." This is certainly an inspiring prospect, for the acquisition of knowledge will no longer be the uphill work that it has been in the past. Nor is Mr. ANDREWS going to leave the population of the world without an easy means of attaining the glorious height from which they are to project themselves "down upon the substrate mass of scientific specialties." His own yet unpublished works are, of course, to form the ladder by which we are to climb to the giddy height from which the dive is to be made, and he declares that "the discovery of this new centralizing and unitary science will demand the founding of a special university vastly larger in design than any now or ever heretofore extant, devoted to the promulgation of universal principles, to the introduction of this new system of education for the planet and to serve as the nucleus of a new universal or planetary government which should accompany the unification of the science and that of the language of the human race." That there may be no doubt regarding the endowment of this vast institution, he declares that "the wealth of the world may be legitimately levied upon for that end."

Having taken some notice of the magnificence of Mr. ANDREWS' ideas, and what a goddess of wisdom the world is to look for springing in full armor from his brain, we will turn to his "primary synopsis" of the great science of universology. We have no hope whatever of comprehending the subject, and so will give the philosopher the benefit of some of his own statements and leave the reader to make what he can of it. In the first place we are informed that there are "three fundamental principles in the universe, unism, druism and trinism." "Unism is called unity, sameness, centralizing or centripetal tendency, gravitation, arrival, conjunction, thesis or synthesis, integration, combination, contraction, generality, simplicity, &c. Duism is called diversity, difference or variety, decentralizing or centrifugal tendency, repulsion, departure, separation, differentiation, &c. Trinism is the principle symbolized by the totality of being, or of any particular being. It is compounded of unism and duism as its factors, constituents or elements. Hence, it is a cardinated or lungewise principle, entity or manifestation, &c." All of which, as forming the foundation of all knowledge, is of course very interesting, and we hope that it is quite clear to any one who thinks of becoming an apostle of the new philosopher. The essence of this universology is summed in plain terms thus: "Universology is the centering and the all-inclusive one grand science, unifying and interpreting and expanding all the known subsciences, and developing a crowd of new and hitherto unthought-of sciences, and reconstructing education. Integralism is the new and final philosophy; the all-sided and complete reconciliation of all possible sectarian divisions in all spheres, not as extinguishing individual differences, not as co-ordinating and utilizing them, and finally pantarchism is designed to be the ulterior planetary and scientific organization and administration of human affairs, protecting and subserving the utmost practicable range of individual freedom, in the bosom of a presiding organic unity—the harmonically-constituted polity or activity of humanity, centred by religion as the irradiating spirit of the whole." We are happy to learn that these, "united, may be conceived of as the inauguration of the millenium, through intellectual discovery and science reconciled with inspiration and all the experiences of the past. Such is the nature and spirit of the programme to which the world is now invited; affectional enthusiasm and a new religious fervor based on intellectual gratification and triumph, demanding as their completion the sanctified and consecrated best exertions in the future and from this hour of every individual member of society in behalf of the universal good of our collective humanity."

One effect of this glorious and triumphant arrival of the intellectual millennium is to be the use of one language throughout the world, which language Mr. ANDREWS has been considerate enough to provide for us. He calls it alwato, a name which will prove very expressive to the philosophic mind. Of course there is a great universal principle at the bottom of this millennial tongue, which is lucidly stated in the terms following: "It is found, and will be progressively demonstrated, that every alphabetic sound of the human voice is inherently laden, by Nature herself, with a specific significance or meaning; that the aggregate of these meanings is, at the same time, the aggregate of the fundamental entities and principles of the universe of mind and matter; and that, hence, a language rightly built up from the combinations of these sounds must exactly echo to and represent from the broadest generalities to the minutest details the total universe of matter and mind, itself built up in parallel development from the echoing or corresponding entities or principles." This language, so "built up," we are told, "must serve as the vernacular of the unitized humanity or great planetary nation of the future." No doubt! As a single example of this "built up" language, we take the word *aups*, (ah-oops,) which we learn with amazement signifies single or simple abstractoid linear-counterpartings-and-point-like unitings; hence single abstractoid counter-hingings, viewed from rivet and joint to the flanges; single counter-triangulations viewed from the apexes to the legs of the angles; diverging or diminishing conicities; goings or carryings outward and apart from a point or angle whence openings, overtnesses, publishings, &c." All the sounds of the human voice developed and explained in this way and "echoing the total universe of mind and matter" would certainly form a stupendous system of language, and we cannot too much admire the ingenuity of its author or the perseverance and industry of any one besides its author who could ever make anything out of it.

After all that has been said and quoted, the reader can form some idea of the labor accomplished or to be accomplished by Mr. ANDREWS, and is at liberty to form his own opinion of the soundness of that gentleman's theories. For our own part, taking into account the manifold complexity and differentiated coincidences of the grand totality, the conclusion is superimposed upon our intellectualities that he will find the conglomeration of humanity, in its entirety, altogether too much obfuscated to comprehend with any lucidity the basic principles and infinitesimal details of universology.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Irish Brigade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader of your fearless journal, I beg you will give me an opportunity to express myself through your columns relative to the meeting of the so-called "Officers of the Irish Brigade," at the Astor House on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. I am an old soldier of the Irish Brigade, having served with it from 1862 to 1865, and am perfectly acquainted with every officer who served honorably in that brigade, and I emphatically and earnestly protest against such men whose names appeared in your journal as participating in that meeting, to represent the brave officers and men of our gallant brigade. Why, Sir, not one among the lot (with the exception of Col. JAS. MCGEE) deserves the name of soldier. They were in the army known as "coffee coolers," and the majority of them never smelt powder or heard a shot fired in battle.

One prominent character in the meeting was a Quartermaster, who, before the rebellion and is now, I believe, a peddler of Catholic prayer-books; if common report is true he did not lose anything by the rebellion. The rest are mere creatures who left the service because President LINCOLN issued his proclamation of freedom, and who ever since have been drummers of Tammany Hall.

If an expression of the officers and men of our brigade was required, why were such officers as Gen. D. T. Burke, Col. James Cavanagh, Col. J. W. Byron, Major Robert Milligan, Capt. Murphy, Capt. M. Desmond, Col. James Brady, Capt. John Nugent, and a host of other distinguished gentlemen, whose conduct during the rebellion was honorable and trustworthy, not present? I presume because they would not associate with individuals who did not or never will reflect credit on the Irish race either on the battle-field or in the walks of civilized life. Now in regard to the Orange procession, I firmly believe that if the veterans of Irish birth who fought in the last war were appealed to to preserve order on the 12th inst. they would do so at the risk of their lives.

We are not, as a body, in favor of any parades, be they on St. Patrick's Day or the 12th of July, or any other day whereby the acts of monarchy or imperialism are glorified beneath the protection of our laws and flag, their direct antithesis, although we have on many battle-fields carried the green flag side by side with our starry banner in maintenance of our political and religious rites. We are not in sympathy with Orangemen or Ribbonmen, but earnest supporters of the Constitution and laws of this great Republic, and in favor of the right of every man to worship his God as he pleases. For that we fought and are willing to fight again, either against a foreign or domestic foe.

A VETERAN OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1871.

An Ironsided American Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Go on! Show them up! I am an iron-sided American Democrat. During the war I was nine months wrongfully imprisoned. They said I was a rebel; it was a mistake; they never dared to try me. I am for my country, for my State, and for my Governor, and I do not propose, at present writing, that a transplanted mob of Communists should run this City, State or country. Let them behave themselves, or we intend to make them. Try us on. I am also an American Catholic, but I cannot stand the late attempted prostration of law and order. We are 35,000,000 strong. All honor to our Governor, military and Police, for maintaining the supremacy of the law. We are, today, raising a handsome memorial for family of Sergt. WYATT, who died in the discharge of his duty.

BUTTER MERCHANT,
As per Von McHill.
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

A Voice From Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How faithfully you are performing the work of a public journalist, and what a glorious good work you are doing! The fruit of your endeavors is now appearing in the minds of many life-long Democrats, who refuse to support any longer the party as it exists today in both New-York and Brooklyn. The sceptre is departing, and he is blind who cannot see it. Pay your respects to the Ring this side of the river, which will surely be called to an account as election time draws near. Names of persons and papers properly vouched are secured, and in due season suspicion will ripen into fact. The blind of reduced taxes will no longer avail. The end of misrule draws nigh. Yours, * *

BROOKLYN, Friday, July 21, 1871.

Awkward Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the light of your recent exposure of Messrs. HALL, CONNOLLY & CO., how stands Rev. Dr. FIELD?

A PRESBYTERIAN DEMOCRAT (THAT WAS).
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1871.

The Roads in the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in the habit of driving, nearly every day in our beautiful Central Park, and have noticed with regret that since the former Park Commissioners retired from office that the roads, particularly on the west side, have not been kept in near as good condition as formerly. I should think that we are taxed high enough to have this Park looking as fine as possible.

A CONSTANT READER
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

A Spring of Oil.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, July 19.

Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON, who resides in this county, a few miles north of the city, lately had occasion to make some improvements about the spring which supplies the place with water, and in doing so it was necessary to do some digging and blasting in order to deepen and enlarge the bed of the spring. While proceeding with this work, Mr. ANDERSON was surprised to find that he had struck, instead of another stream of water, a copious flow of greasy, dark-looking oil. The unexpected stream continues to flow, mingling its greasy self with the spring-water, and rendering the latter entirely useless. Mr. ANDERSON does not seriously object to striking oil, but would rather have discovered the greasy commodity at a point more distant from his hitherto favorite spring. The character of the oil has not yet been ascertained, but it will soon be properly tested in order to discover its exact quality and kind.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The foreign papers announce the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH ABELL; in her maiden days, the Miss BALCOMBE, known to every reader of the memoirs of the First NAPOLEON'S career, as the young lady whose sprightliness and sympathy were among the few things which rendered his latter days in exile at St. Helena supportable. The decease of FREDERICK LAWRENCE HOFFMANN, the distinguished German bibliographer, and that of Princess MARIA GHIKA, one of the representatives of the old Roumanian society, are also recorded.

Murder will out. A fortnight ago, at the Birkenhead Police Court, in England, two laborers, named PETER CONNOLLY and WM. BURGOYNE, were charged with having caused the death of JAS. CAINE, on the 22d of June, 1862. CAINE was found lying dead in one of the streets of Birkenhead, having been brutally kicked to death, and two men were tried at the Chester assizes the same year, but were acquitted. Nothing more was heard of the matter until July 5, when a laborer named BRADY informed the Police that one night about nine or ten years ago he saw CONNOLLY knock CAINE down and kick him, while BURGOYNE and some others were in a neighboring public house drinking. CAINE never moved after being kicked. BRADY added that he did not see CONNOLLY for two years afterward, but had since been working with him. He had not mentioned the matter at all to CONNOLLY, but he found he could "keep the secret no longer, as it was a trouble to his mind." CONNOLLY was remanded, but BURGOYNE was discharged.

The claim of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal are now before the English House of Commons. According to the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*, that a number of private members had been busied in "whipping up," in order to keep a House for Mr. HAVILAND-BURKE'S motion for a Committee of Inquiry into past dealings with the Nawab. It is affirmed that with great difficulty the Nawab was made to comprehend the mysteries of "a count out," so far at least as to be aware that it is necessary that forty members must be present in the House in order to carry on business. By a curious coincidence, it has happened (so runs the story) that a day or two ago the Nawab purchased from one of our best horologists "forty" watches. He stated that he wanted them for the purpose of making presents to his friends.

The *Figaro* publishes a long letter from Count DE PALIKAO, the late Minister of the Empire, to the President of the Committee of Inquiry, ordered by the National Assembly into the events of the 4th of September, 1870. The Count defends himself against the accusations brought against him by Gen. TROCHU in the National Assembly on the 13th of June, and reproaches the latter with having brought back with him from the camp at Chalons eighteen battalions of the Mobile Guards, and having incited them to indiscipline, stating to them that they had a right to remain in Paris. Count DE PALIKAO says that on the 4th September he arrived at 3 A. M. at the Tuileries, after having been rescued from the insurgent crowd by his Aides-de-Camp, the Empress having gone no one knew where. At 4 A. M. the revolution was accomplished throughout Paris.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that among the remarkable features which deserve to be noticed at the recent Bushey Park review were the Prince of WALES' boots. Unobservant civilians concentrated the faculties of their minds on the manœuvres or appearance of the troops, but military critics perceived with surprise that His Royal Highness, who wore the uniform of the Tenth Hussars, was clad as respects his lower extremities in tight pantaloons and brilliantly-shining boots of a description between the Hessian boot and the Blucher boot. In these days, when change for the sake of change is justly condemned by all true soldiers, it is necessary to look for the cause of this alteration of costume in some deeper reason than that of mere caprice. Hitherto the British cavalry have worn trousers, or, to use the technical term, overalls, which have been covered with leather at the foot in order to protect the garment from the mud. This, however, was obviously inconvenient when the exigencies of war necessitated that the wearer should sleep in his clothes. Now tight pantaloons with boots worn over them dispose at once of the two difficulties arising from the mud and from being dressed in a sleeping-garment. The muddy boot which has protected the pantaloon is cast aside, and the wearer retires to his couch in comfort. Like all other reforms, especially military reforms, this reform is tentative, but in order to test to a certain extent the efficiency of this new style of dress the Prince of WALES donned these boots at the review, and their appearance is said to have elicited universal approbation.

In an article on the persecution of the Jews in Odessa last Easter, the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna comments upon the silence which has been maintained relative to that proceeding. The Emperor and the Russian Court party were doubtless willing to let justice take its course, but the Jews were prevented from sending a deputation to St. Petersburg properly to represent the matter, and the Press was not allowed to tell the truth, but was compelled to distort the facts. In this way it was stated that the Jews had plundered the Greek churches, and that the worshippers at the latter places had only acted on the defensive. The reason of all this was that at first the Governor of Odessa treated the dissensions between the Greeks and Jews—caused solely by the success of the latter in business, and the consequent jealousy of the former—with indifference, and allowed the riot to begin and progress without actively interfering, and it seems to have gone on for four days before he awoke to the fact that he was liable to be called to account. He now tries to hush the matter up, in order that he may avoid the censure which his conduct merits.

The publication of Miss MARY RUSSELL MITFORD'S letters has resulted in a suit. On July 5, in the Rolls Court, the Master had before him the case of Sweetman *vs.* Bentley. The plaintiff was an old servant of the late Miss MITFORD, and was residuary legatee under that lady's will. After Miss MITFORD'S death, Mr. HARNESS, her executor, took possession of her letters, and did not return them to the plaintiff, who applied for them with the intention of publishing them. At the end of 1869 the plaintiff discovered that Mr. BENTLEY, the publisher, was about to publish the life and letters of Miss MITFORD, and that a large portion of the work consisted of letters which she regarded as belonging to her as residuary legatee. Upon this she filed her bill against Mr. BENTLEY and Rev. Mr. L'ESTRANGE, the editor, praying that the defendants might be restrained from publishing copies of the work containing the letters in question, and that the letters in question might be delivered up. It appeared, however, that Miss MITFORD, shortly before her death, addressed a letter to Mr. HARNESS, in which she requested him to prepare for the Press her letters, should he think fit to do so, and it was with this intention that Mr. HARNESS took possession of the letters, which were afterward handed over to Mr. L'ESTRANGE. Lord ROMILLY said the plaintiff had instituted this suit under a misconception. In his opinion, the letter from Miss MITFORD to Mr. HARNESS passed the property in the letters, and, on Mr. BENTLEY renewing his offer to pay £25 to the plaintiff, he dismissed the bill without costs.

The Emperor of Russia has just given his decision at Ems on a subject which for the last few weeks has been very warmly discussed in Russian society and the Press. Hitherto classical studies have been a good deal neglected in Russia; a very small knowledge of Latin, and none whatever of Greek, was required for the matriculation examination at the University, and in the schools classics were hardly taught at all. The Russian Liberals wish to discourage the study of classics altogether, except as an "extra subject," on the ground that the acquisition of classical knowledge is so costly that under the present regulations the poorer classes are practically excluded from a university career, and consequently from the Civil service, to which it is an indispensable introduction. They therefore proposed to the Minister of Education, Count TOLSTOR, that one-half of the colleges should be converted into schools of science, and their pupils admitted into the University without any examination in classical subjects. The Minister, who is an ardent classicist, replied to this proposal by submitting a new decree to the Council of State, providing that Greek should be added to the subjects in which candidates for matriculation are examined, and that the pupils of schools of science should not be admitted into the University under any circumstances whatever. This measure was highly approved by the Conservatives, who hold that schools of science are the hotbeds of Nihilism, and that it would be dangerous to the very existence of the State if the Civil Service, which is already tainted with Communist elements, were opened to the poorer classes. The majority of the Council of State, including Gen. MILITUYN and Count ZIELENOY, voted against the proposed decree, but the Czarowitch sided with the minority, and the Emperor has now cancelled the vote of the Council by giving his decision in favor of the classicists and the Minister of Education.

At a time when the spread of Socialist principles throughout the Continent is watched with interest by both its partisans and opponents, it may be worth while to give a complete list of the accredited organs of the party. With regard to France a catalogue cannot be given, since newspapers spring up one day and disappear the next. At the present time, however, it is estimated that at least twenty-six appear regularly in different parts of the country. Next in order to France comes Belgium, with seven well established weekly organs of Socialism, *La Liberté* and *L'Internationale*, (Brussels,) *De Werker*, (Antwerp,) *Le Mirabeau*, (Verviers,) *Le Droit*, (Lodelinsart, near Charleroi,) *Le Réveil*, (Seraing,) *La Voix des Ecoles*, a students' paper, (Brussels.) Three are published in Holland—*De Werkmann*, (Amsterdam,) *De Toekomst* and *De Vrijheid*, (the Hague;) one in North Germany, *Der Volksstaat*, (Leipsig;) one in South Germany, *Der Proletarier*, (Munich;) one in Austria, *Der Volkswille*, (Vienna;) and one in Hungary, *Die Arbeiter Zeitung*, (Pesth.) In Switzerland the Socialists count four organs—*Die Tagwacht*, (Zurich,) *Der Vorbote* and *L'Egalité*, (Geneva,) and *La Solidarité*, (Neuchâtel;) while last on the list appears Spain, with *La Federacion*, published at Barcelona.

The last number of *Petermann's Mittheilungen* contains an interesting description by Herr MOHR of a visit to the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi. "I attained the object," he says, "for which I had made so many sacrifices, after innumerable difficulties and endless trials of patience, on the morning of the 21st of June. To proceed any further—an undertaking which I had often contemplated—was, unfortunately, impossible. * * * The length of the fall is nearly an English mile; it is 400 feet deep, and the cliff over which the water flows is from 280 to 360 feet wide. The stream above the fall flows from north-north-west to south-south-east. * * * To the south of the fall, and parallel with it, lies a thick tropical wood on a peninsula; its soil is covered all over with the footprints of buffaloes, rhinoceroses and elephants. Nearly in the middle of the stream, close to the fall, lies Garden Island, where its discover, Dr. LIVINGSTONE, landed and planted a small garden with useful plants, which, however, have been destroyed long ago by animals and weeds. The most imposing view of the fall is from a point at the extreme east of the western peninsula. * * * The greatest mass of water comes from the west, the least from the east; the two unite under your feet, and the combined stream flows on in a channel only 270 feet wide, between dark precipices. * * * The North American Indians call this kind of phenomenon 'the face of the Great Spirit smiling over the waters.'"

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROS. & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, for the week ending July 8:

New-York—W. E. Dodge and wife, E. F. Hardy and wife, F. Beals and wife, C. E. Hoe and wife, Mrs. E. B. Wheeler and two daughters, W. O. Wheeler, F. A. Moulton, H. A. Cram and family, P. R. C. Dreyfus, B. H. Van Auken and family, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., J. S. Case and wife, Miss Carrie H. Case, Miss Mary L. Case, G. W. Blackwell, Joseph Bell, W. T. Schultz, H. J. Winslow, P. Bissinger, E. M. Knox and wife, Mrs. Chas. Knox, Rev. E. H. Chapin and wife, Miss Daly, Col. Gouraud, R. J. Leaycraft, J. M. Varnum, Robt. Kelly, E. D. King, E. T. Walker, R. Baldwin and wife, Austin Baldwin, Joseph D. Cooper, Mrs. Remington, G. S. Coddington, A. R. Percy, Mr. W. P. Averell, wife and daughter, Mrs. Cyrus A. Smith, Mrs. L. H. Smith, Geo. C. Barrett and family, T. M. Davis and family, F. Gilbert, Dr. F. G. Adams, S. O. Smith, Mrs. Holliday and daughter, Thos. J. Creamer, H. Ward, B. P. Howe, B. Brandreth, Henry D. Brandreth, M. Norton, G. Stedwell, wife and daughter, J. R. Telfair, L. Duhain, Jr., F. Leslie, W. H. Chandler, A. B. Darling, J. H. Bailey, R. B. Deeley, Miss A. Ethel, Mme. de Lesdernier, Mrs. S. Webb, H. W. Webb, L. Sterne, M. M. Harris, L. W. Stevens, wife and child, W. O. Wheeler, O. B. Loomis, Henry Morford, G. S. Coddington, F. Waller, Henry Wall, Miss L. M. Green, G. E. Townshend and wife, Mrs. A. A. Sprague, E. T. Prall, Mrs. F. A. Moulton and son, Rutherford Lockhart and wife, Gen. J. Watson Webb, Mrs. Webb and maid, G. C. Webb, B. L. Webb, F. E. Webb, L. S. Levy and wife, W. F. Lent, M. H. Farley, L. Wells and wife, T. C. Cone, W. S. Hedges, Miss Sara Hedges, A. W. Payne, B. C. Morris and wife, Miss E. B. Post, Charles H. Burr, G. R. Fearing, L. Grave, W. H. Hoagland, J. M. Long, Miss M. Kane, Miss A. Kane, G. W. Bixley, A. A. Peebles, J. Fagnani, J. C. Work, wife and daughter, Ben. Johnson, J. B. Cumming and wife.

Boston—E. H. Corey, J. G. Bellows, Thomas B. Peck, Mrs. A. A. Cummings and son, Dr. L. S. Dixon, Wm. Hilton and wife, G. R. Shaw, E. Page, Mrs. Frank Winslow, daughter and son, Mrs. W. S. Leland and daughter, Miss C. Fellows, Mrs. W. A. Jackson, Miss R. Dalton, H. C. Cooke and family, P. A. Ames and wife, Mrs. L. Rainzl, Miss H. C. Wiley, Miss M. Cushing, C. L. Pitkin, L. W. Bacon, E. H. Mason, Thos. Russell, wife and two daughters, C. T. S. Townsend, Mrs. Russell Bates, maid and child, Miss Emma Coleman, G. W. Adams, jun., F. E. Sweetser, H. M. Bearce, E. W. Wheelock, F. L. Capen, O. B. Wilson and wife, F. B. Morse, Miss E. A. Jameson, Miss G. B. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, J. C. Jones and wife, H. M. Bearce, H. D. Williams, Grant Walker, Alex. Mosely and family, J. B. Hasty, Chas. W. Dexter, P. S. Goodsell, Joseph Pratt.

Philadelphia—W. R. Hart and wife, Geo. W. Child and wife, Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, H. R. Linderman, L. Sylvester, John Boyd, Ware Lewis, Mrs. C. Mayer.

Baltimore—Mrs. P. A. Nichols and son, Rev. D. F. Forrest, W. E. Alcock and wife, Miss Van Bokkelew, H. Fisher, Chas. D. Fisher, Miss S. A. Kummer, Miss Longwell, Miss M. B. Smith, Miss Lefebore.

Washington—Mrs. Schlieker and daughter, Gen. F. A. Starring, Fred May, Dr. John F. May and family, J. G. Bowen, Wm. May.

Paris—A. C. Downing and family, J. N. Browne.

Walpole, N. H.—E. M. Holland, W. F. Hayward.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa—E. A. Van Cize.

Kentucky—A. M. Morton, Blanton Duncan and family.

Portland—P. Barnes, Jr., J. Peirce.

Chicago—T. D. Snyder, N. Thomasson, W. S. Carver, J. M. Durand, wife and family, A. H. Miller, P. W. Smith, Mrs. A. Smith and daughter, R. H. McCormick, O. R. Keith and wife.

Omaha—A. Kountz.

United States—Dr. Wagner, C. Remington, W. H. Bucknam and wife, Mrs. Geo. H. Rutter, Miss B. Grey.

Cincinnati—Dr. Jas. W. Webb, G. Parker, Thos. J. Emery and family, Mrs. A. Hanks, S. L. Thomson and wife, H. S. Stone.

New-Orleans—Major J. H. New, H. Gardes, Mrs. S. H. Kennedy.

Fairhaven, Mass.—John R. Faber.

Ohio—J. Woolworth and wife.

Portland, Me.—Mrs. L. A. Preble.

Brooklyn—R. Baldwin and wife, C. D. Moulton and wife, E. Maxwell.

China—E. C. Tainter and wife.

Oswego, N. Y.—Theo. Irwin and wife.

Louisiana—Samuel W. Dorsey and wife, Mrs. S. D. Flagg.

Nashua, N. H.—M. Barr.

Worcester, Mass.—Waldo Lincoln, W. K. Barlow and wife.

Albany—Miss Littlefield, H. C. Littlefield.

Clinton, Mass.—C. L. Swan, D. W. S. Clark.

United States Army—Gen. W. Merritt and wife, Col. Coppinger, Major J. L. Rathbone, Col. A. Tracy, Mrs. S. P. Tracy and children.

Cambridge—J. B. Warner, Dr. J. G. Palfrey, Wm. Read and wife.

San Francisco—Dr. John F. Morse, D. T. Murphy, W. H. Howard.

Charlestown, Mass.—Jas. F. Hunnewell.

Northfield, Vt.—Wm. S. Haven.

Providence, R. I.—W. S. Merrill.

Illinois—W. D. Lamme and wife.

Savannah, Ga.—H. E. Barnard.

South Carolina—J. A. Breadus.

Virginia—Miss Thomas, Miss Bettie Thomas.

Utah—Samuel Ten Eyck.

Taunton, Mass.—Ezra Davol, E. D. Tisdale, C. T. Hubbard.

St. Louis—J. G. Chapman, John E. Goodson.

Troy—A. De Witt.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—John Maxwell.

Columbus, Ohio—H. Q. Jamison, Miss L. Deshler, Mrs. E. D. Woodrow.

London—Mr. Scott-Siddons and wife.

Dayton, Ohio—Col. E. Parrott and family, Dr. Thomas L. Neal.

Denver, Col.—W. G. Evans.

Newton, Mass.—Geo. B. Dexter.

Salt Lake City—C. A. Alvord, Jr.

Auburn, N. Y.—S. L. Bradley.

Newark, N. J.—W. L. Smith.

Paterson, N. J.—W. A. Butler.

Memphis—John S. Robeson.

Middletown, N. Y.—Rev. C. A. Harvey.

New-Jersey—O. Byrne.

Malaga, Spain—A. M. Hancock, United States Consul.

Brussels—A. L. Chetlain (United States Consul) and wife, N. F. Hill.

Frankfort-on-Main—W. W. Murphy.

California—Dr. John F. Morse, Jas. Findla and wife, H. P. Coon and family, Chas. Mayne.

Lennox, Mass.—Richard Goodman.

The following were registered at the Paris office, No. 12 Rue de la Paix:

New York.—P. V. Du Flou and wife, Mrs. Jas. Scott, Mrs. H. W. Dobson, P. H. Morris, Mrs. H. M. Porter, John A. C. Gray, A. S. Southworth, Chas. W. Topham and wife, Mrs. D. W. and Louis W. Gillett, Frank Moore, P. H. Coolidge and wife, R. Gignoux, Mrs. Henry Duncan, H. A. Shackleford, H. S. Ward, B. P. Hour, T. R. Young, H. N. Seayer, Jr., Geo. L. Whittaker, Mr. Weir and wife, H. Spencer, E. B. Brush, F. Waller, J. Q. O'Sullivan, J. Eldredge, Gen. Fessenden, John G. Marshal, Wm. H. and Abraham Lent, J. C. Guritner and family, Wm. H. Appleton and family, H. A. Johnson, Wm. W. Appleton, F. L. Benedict and wife, John R. Lockwood, and wife, J. J. Ryan and wife, B. W. Risley and wife.

Boston—E. W. Whubeck, E. J. Walker and family, John D. Barry, W. Matthiessen, Charles F. Dennet, Frank G. Macomber, Thomas P. Rich and son, L. S. Dixon, O. H. Pierce, D. F. Barker, E. Prescott, C. W. Cram and wife, J. A. Dresser and wife.

California—O. D. Lambard, Mrs. E. F. Hall, Jr., A. Humbert.

Commersville—E. F. Clayfool.

Old Cambridge—William Read and wife.

Portland—Francis Fessenden and family.

Augusta—Allen Lambard.

Newburyport—J. C. M. Bayley.

Norwich—Edward Howard.

Washington—Henrietta Capen.

London—Gustav Abt.

Bombay—G. A. Kittredge.

Dazien—J. B. M'Kie.

Hartford—W. L. Eaton.

Cincinnati—James Spratt.

Philadelphia—W. H. Walton.

Newport—A Bronson.

Springfield—Samuel Bowles.

Chicago—N Chapin and family.

General Police Cases.

Ten policemen were arraigned, yesterday, before the Commissioners, but with the exception of Officer LOGAN, whose case is elsewhere reported, none of them were charged with very serious offenses. Patrolman RYNDERS, Fifteenth Precinct, was charged by Roundsman NASH with a singular dereliction. He had given an officer the order to drive away from a corner a crowd of men whom he called "thieves and gamblers," but instead of doing so RYNDERS had gone up to the men and told them what NASH had said to him. This case was referred to the Board, and the next taken up was a complaint of RYNDERS against NASH, in which he charged the roundsman with clubbing him. NASH declared that he was not on RYNDERS' post during the night of the alleged occurrence, and he easily proved by Capt. HEDDEN and Detective REILLEY that at the moment he was charged with clubbing RYNDERS, he was speaking to those officers at a remote point of the precinct.

BASE-BALL.

Excelsior vs. Mutual—Victory of the Latter.

The first match this season between the Excelsior and Mutual Base-ball Clubs took place on the Union Grounds, yesterday, in the presence of a few hundred spectators, the result being the signal defeat of the amateur Excelsiors by a score of 11 to 0. The Mutuals failed to punish PETERS' pitching for more than 3 earned runs, and but for wild throwing, the Mutual score would not have exceeded that number. The Mutuals played a fine fielding game, in fact one of their best of the season. The game was impartially umpired by that gentlemanly member of the Mutual nine, CHARLEY MILLS, and the meeting proved to be a pleasant one. The full score below gives all particulars:

EXCELSIOR.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Packer, 1st b	0	0	6	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	1	3	1
Thompson, s. s.	0	1	5	2	Hatfield, l. f.	0	0	0	0
Reynolds, l. f.	0	0	3	0	Smith, 3d b.	1	2	3	1
Locket, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Wolters, p.	2	1	0	3
D. Chauncey, c.	0	0	3	1	Start, 1st b.	3	3	12	0
Peters, p.	0	0	0	0	Higham, 2d b.	2	1	0	1
Frank, 3d b.	0	0	4	4	Ferguson, c.	2	0	4	1
Stell, r. f.	0	0	3	0	Patterson, r. f.	1	3	3	0
Flanley, 2d b.	0	1	2	2	Eggler, c. f.	0	2	2	1
Total	0	2	27	9	Total	11	13	27	8

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Mutual	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	2	—11

Runs Earned—Excelsior, 0; Mutual, 3.
Umpire—Mr. C. MILLS, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

Today the Atlantics play the Stars on the Capitoline Grounds, at 4 P. M.

The Amateur Championship of New-Jersey—An Exciting Contest in Jersey City.

About 2,000 persons were gathered on the free ball-grounds of the Champion Club, of Jersey City, yesterday, to witness the first contest of the season for the State championship, the contesting clubs on the occasion being the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, and the Champions, of Jersey City—two clubs which have not played together for two years, owing to some boyish quarrel they had about two or three years ago. Though considerable rivalry exists between the two organizations, and the contest of yesterday proved to be quite exciting, there was no such disgraceful occurrence as marked the Mutual and Haymaker match the previous week, the visiting nine having a fair field shown them; besides which, they were allowed to depart home without being attacked by a member of the opposing Club. The contrast was a pleasing one, besides being creditable to the Jersey City organization, who pride themselves upon treating their opponents as they would like to be treated themselves.

The two clubs had out their strongest nines, and both played finely in a majority of the innings, the game up to the sixth inning being marked by splendid fielding on both sides. In the latter part of the contest both nines became too anxious to do their best, and consequently errors prevailed in the last three innings. The close of the ninth inning left the score a tie, 10 to 10, and in the tenth inning the Champions committed the fewest errors and came in the victors by a score of 15 to 13. The umpiring was very poor indeed, a lack of intimacy with the new rules being plainly apparent, and in this respect the Resolutes suffered most from the errors committed. The Resolutes have a fine nine, and a tip-top little pitcher, and we look for some good games from them during the remainder of the season. The following is the full score of the match:

CHAMPION.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	RESOLUTE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Clark, 1st b.	2	0	9	0	Laing, 3d b.	2	1	1	0
Green, s. s.	1	3	4	6	Austin, l. f.	4	3	2	0
Willis, p.	2	0	0	1	Forsyth, c. f.	1	2	4	0
Black, r. f.	2	2	0	0	M. Campbell, 1b.	1	2	10	0
Brown, c. f.	2	3	1	0	Brown, 2d b.	0	0	6	3
Schenck, 3d b.	1	0	3	1	H. Campbell, ss.	2	1	2	6
Wyks, l. f.	2	2	4	0	Collins, p.	2	0	0	1
Romer, 2d b.	2	4	5	0	Farrow, c.	1	2	4	1
Helmer, c.	1	2	4	1	Stevens, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Total	15	16	30	9	Total	13	12	30	11

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Champion	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	5—15
Resolute	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	3—13

Umpire—Mr. HOFELL, of the Dramatic Club.
First Base by Errors—Champion, 10 times; Resolute, 5 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Champion, 14; Resolute, 6.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	64	68	72	74	72
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.98	..	29.98	..	29.98

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 63.

Trotting at Fleetwood—Star Henry Wins the Match in Four Heats.

There was a good attendance of sporting men at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon to witness the match for $500. The contest was between JOHN MURPHY'S ch. g. *Teaser* and WM. E. WEEKS' ch. g. *Star Henry*. *Star Henry* was the favorite at about two to one. In the first heat MURPHY led all the way to the homestretch, but was beaten in by WEEKS by three lengths. In the second heat *Teaser* got off with the lead, and was never headed. *Star Henry* behaved badly, and broke five or six times during the heat. *Teaser* crossed the score ten lengths in advance. The third heat was almost a duplicate of the first. *Teaser* led all the way into the homestretch, but was passed by *Star Henry* within fifty yards of the stand, and beaten half a length. *Teaser* had the best of it in the start, in the fourth heat, but at the quarter-pole *Star Henry* was a length in front. At the end of the half mile *Teaser* was ahead again, and led past the pole two lengths. Going up the hill *Star Henry* took the lead once more, and crossed the score three lengths in advance, winner of the heat and race. The following is the summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, Friday, July 21.—Match $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

Wm. E. Weeks' ch. g. Star Henry	1	2	1	1
John Murphy's ch. g. Teaser	2	1	2	2

Time—2:48, 2:49¼, 2:47, 2:47.

In the second race the *Belle of Bridgeport* received forfeit.

Dangerous Combustibles Stored in the City.

By order of the Commissioners of the Fire Department, and under the superintendence of Chief GILDERSLEEVE, of the Bureau of Combustibles, a schedule was ordered to be prepared yesterday to indicate the situation of every combustible liquid, or other article kept for sale, stored or used in the manufacturing business in any part of the City. The recent dreadful accident, to policemen as well as firemen, by the bursting of a barrel containing kerosene-oil, induced the Commissioners to have this schedule prepared. It will be printed and distributed among the officers generally of the Department, so that they can know when not to unguardedly expose themselves.

Returns are coming into the Department daily furnishing the quantity, class and location of all inflammable articles in districts respectively. When the reports are all in a table will be prepared to show the gross quantity of each inflammable article reported.

Mahoney, the Rioter—Application for a Reduction of Bail.

On Thursday last a writ of habeas corpus was allowed by Justice CARDOZO, in behalf of JOHN MAHONEY, the alleged rioter, upon application of WM. F. KINTZING, his counsel. The writ was made returnable yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. At the appointed time the prisoner was brought into Court. The prisoner, it is alleged, last Sunday made an assault with a sword-cane, being accompanied at the time by a number of other men, upon Capt. CHARLES N. SWIFT and Lieut. EMILE CARDOZO, officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, who were passing Thirty-seventh-street and Third-avenue. The officers were in uniform at the time, having just returned from the burial of the members of the Ninth Regiment. Lieut. CARDOZO drew his revolver upon the ruffians, and thus they escaped with their lives. MAHONEY, who was the leader of the gang, was subsequently arrested, and brought before Justice COULTER, who committed him for trial in default of $6,000 bail, upon the return of the writ.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared in behalf of the People, while WILLIAM F. KINTZING represented the prisoner. Mr. KINTZING said that this offense for which the prisoner was arrested, admitting all the facts, for the purpose of the argument, to be true, was only a simple assault, and that the bail as fixed by the Magistrate—six thousand dollars—was excessive. The accused was a poor laboring man, with a family wholly dependent upon him for support, and it was a case of great hardship to see a man in this condition of life in jail because he could not furnish such excessive bail. Counsel asked for reduction of the bail, which would be promptly furnished.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that as to the character of the offense, he differed from Mr. KINTZING as to its being only a simple assault. As to the reduction of bail, he had only to say that was a matter purely in the Judge's discretion. The Court would read the affidavits taken in the case, and he (Mr. SULLIVAN) would be satisfied with whatever the decision of the Court was.

The Judge said that Lieut. CARDOZO was no relative of his. The only object of bail was to secure the attendance of an accused person, and the bail ought not to be fixed so high as to compel his detention in jail. He would take the papers and consider the application.

Mr. KINTZING—Then, Judge, it is the good fortune of the Lieutenant to have your name.

Judge CARDOZO—It may be his misfortune, rather.

At the time of the arrest of MAHONEY, it was supposed that he was the man who stabbed Private BURNS, of the Ninth Regiment, during the riots, but when taken to the bedside of Private BURNS, the latter failed to identify him.

YACHTING.

Business Meeting of the New-York Yacht Club—The Proposed Ocean Race to Boston—Annual Cruise—Classification.

At the fourth general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, at Delmonico's, Thursday, Messrs. LIVINGSTON, CENTER and KREBS were appointed a committee to take into consideration the proper classification of yachts in any regatta, so far as dividing them into first and second class schooners and sloops was concerned, and at the same time to consider the number of men as a crew that each yacht should be allowed to carry. This committee will report at the October meeting.

Secretary MINTURN read a letter from Commodore HEARD, of the Eastern Yacht Club, in which that gentleman referred to the contemplated visit of the Club fleet to Boston during the annual cruise, and desired to advise with them as to the better course over which the proposed ocean race of the two clubs from that harbor or the neighboring waters should be sailed. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Eastern Club, giving as the sentiment of the New-York Club that the entire matter be left in the hands of their brother yachtsmen.

Rule 17 of the sailing regulations, on motion of Rear Commodore OSGOOD, was so changed as to allow the trimming of a yacht by dead weight up to the time of starting in any race, but not during its progress, and that no ballast or water can be taken in or discharged within twenty-four hours of the time named for any regatta.

Rule 3 of the sailing regulations, on motion of Mr. HOMANS, was amended so that a yacht owner may have the apportionment of his yacht recalculated before any regatta, which new apportionment shall be valid, provided that it is certified by the Chairman of the Regatta Committee.

After a little discussion it was resolved that the fleet should rendezvous at Glen Cove on Saturday, Aug. 5, for the annual cruise eastward. In this connection it was also decided that the guests of any yacht during the cruise should be exempt from being counted in as the required number of men allotted to each vessel.

The Club decided to leave the day of the proposed race for the Wallack Cup in the hands of Commodore BENNETT.

The Coming Cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The following is the programme of the coming cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club:

The fleet will rendezvous at Whitestone Bay, Tuesday, August 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., and after arrival of the steam-boat from New-York, upon signal gun from the flag-ship, will sail for Glen Cove.

Wednesday, Aug. 2—Upon signal-gun from the flag-ship, the fleet will get under way, and proceed to New-Haven Harbor, and anchor in Morris Cove.

Thursday, Aug. 3—Upon signal-gun from the flag-ship, the fleet will sail for Greenport.

Friday, Aug. 4—Will be spent in Greenport, as shall be hereafter decided by the Club.

Saturday, Aug. 5—Regatta day. All yachts not entering in the regatta will accompany the racing fleet, and be prepared to receive guests to witness the regatta, for which purpose they will report to a Reception Committee, to be hereafter appointed. The Commodore requests that one hour after sunset, for fifteen minutes, the yachts will give display of fire-works.

Sunday, Aug. 6—At 11 o'clock A. M., Divine Service will be held by the Club, under the direction of one or more of the chaplains, on board the yacht over which the Commodore's flag shall be set. All members, with their guests, and as far as possible their crews, will be present.

Monday, Aug. 7—Upon signal, the fleet will get under way for Stonington.

Tuesday, Aug. 8—This day the Stonington annual regatta will take place, to which this Club has been invited, and in which some of its yachts will enter. Yachts not entering in the regatta will accompany the racing fleet, and be prepared to receive guests, for which purpose they will report to a Reception Committee to be appointed.

Wednesday, Aug. 9—Upon signal, the fleet will get under way for Newport, where orders for the future movement of the fleet will be issued.

To make the sail from day to day a contest of speed, the fleet will as near as practicable follow the leading yacht. In case of sailing after dark, the leading yacht will from time to time discharge a rocket. In coming to anchor, the Captain of the yacht first in will appoint some competent person on board to take accurately the time of his own arrival, and that of the yachts following, and report the same to the Commodore the next day, as soon after signal setting as practicable.

All signals for starting will be as follows: First gun, to prepare; five minutes afterward, a second gun—to start. All yachts must be at anchor, with jibs down, at starting gun. No yacht, without permission, may take a flying start or leave the fleet during the cruise.

The Commodore, from time to time, will inform the Club of the yachts which shall have been invited to accompany it, and on coming to anchor, and on other occasions, they will be offered precedence next to the officers of the Club.

Depriving the Children of the Parks.

With a sagacity that has marked many of their actions, the Board of Park Commissioners have thought it advisable to remodel and rearrange Madison and Union Squares, at the very time of the year, when the want of fresh, green breathing-places is most keenly felt by our jaded and heated citizens, especially by the children of parents who cannot easily send them to the country.

The work was begun in Madison-square on the 5th of this month, and at least calculation cannot be finished until the first of January next. The plan which is to be carried out, involves the elevation of the grade of the whole square, the removal of the fence which surrounds it, and the attention of the now geometrically straight paths into curved ones. Of course the execution of this design necessitates a temporary yet complete destruction of all the charms connected with a public park that attract the masses, and on this account it is always best to choose such times for making improvements as least interfere with the pleasures and interests of the public. During the wet, uncomfortable months of March, April and May, when the square was visited only by those who passed through it, to and from their homes, nothing was done in the way of improvements, which might then have been made without interfering with the comfort of any one; but at this time, when those who are unable to leave town seek for some cool quiet place to pass the afternoon or evening, the two squares, which are most universally sought, are choked with rubbish and brushwood, and are about as attractive to the weary mind as the alkali plains of the West or the Desert of Sahara. The turf has all been removed, to be placed in the Reservoir-square, on Sixth-avenue; large ditches have been dug in all directions, some of the finest trees cut down or shorn of their foliage, and, in Madison-square in particular, throughout the Summer months, instead of a cool, breezy pleasure-ground, the square will be a perpetual eye-sore to those who are unfortunate enough to be brought in its vicinity.

A faint attempt has been made to alleviate this in Union-square by working upon and completing the northern half, before the southern half is touched. In this square, it is stated, that the work will be finished in two months, though why it was not done during the Spring, is as much a mystery in this as in the former case.

Closing Death-Traps.

The Sanitary Company of Police, under command of Capt. YULE and Sergt. CARPENTER, yesterday executed the orders of the Board of Health by compelling the removal of the eighty families yet remaining in the foul tenement Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry-street. The same force caused the removal, under an order of the Board of Health, of the families occupying the tenements Nos. 343 and 345 West Thirty-sixth-street, which had become infected by small-pox.

Contemptible Trick of a Lawyer.

On Wednesday evening, MAGGIE YOUNG was arrested on a charge of petty larceny, and committed to Blackwell's Island the following morning by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner had $20 in her possession, and was informed by the Judge that it would be futile for her to expend it in legal advice, as no revocation of the sentence would be made. On the afternoon of the same day, JOHN A. ANDREWS, a lawyer attached to the Court, at the instance of a Mrs. KING, a former employer of the prisoner, visited her in the cell and induced her to give him what money she possessed, promising to obtain her release. The money was divided between himself and Mrs. KING, but, of course, the unfortunate prisoner benefited nothing by his interference. Yesterday afternoon the matter was brought to the ears of Judge COX, who immediately sent for ANDREWS and Mrs. KING, and having described the matter as a contemptible trick, unworthy a member of the Bar, directed the restoration of the money. ANDREWS and his associate at once complied, and left the Court discomfited.

PATROLMAN LOGAN DISMISSED.

The Circumstances of His Insubordination During the Riot—He Claims to be a Roman Catholic Martyr.

Commissioners SMITH, MANIERRE and BARR heard a number of complaints against policemen yesterday, the most important of which was the charge against Patrolman PATRICK LOGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for interfering with the Police in dispersing a disorderly crowd in Twelfth-street. The charge was made by Sergt. CARPENTER, of the Sanitary Company, who testified that he was ordered by Capt. HEDDEN to take twenty men and clear a crowd of about fifty ruffians out of Twelfth-street, near Broadway, during the riot. Among the twenty men were Officer THOMPSON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Officer LOGAN. In dispersing the crowd, one man refusing to go away and claiming to belong in the Dispensary, No. 46 East Twelfth-street, got inside the area, but some one in the door of the Dispensary said the man did not belong there, and they did not want him in the house. Officer THOMPSON then took hold of the man, first telling him to go on about his business, and he not going, THOMPSON jerked him from the railing, to which he clung, and threw him on the sidewalk. At this juncture LOGAN rushed up, and seizing THOMPSON by the arm, ordered him to use the man gently, and it was asserted by Sergt. CARPENTER that in this interference LOGAN acted like a "madman," and he certainly did while in the Court-room.

The story of the complainant having been corroborated by Officer THOMPSON, who swore positively that he did not club the man, nor attempt to remove him from the area until told by some one within that he did not belong there, LOGAN called his witnesses, but did not better his case by their testimony. Several of them, and indeed all, with one exception, testified positively that no clubs were used, and therefore denied the story of LOGAN that he had only interfered to save the man from being clubbed to death by THOMPSON. The only witness who sustained LOGAN in the charge of clubbing was MICHAEL TOOMEY, the man who had caused the whole difficulty, who swore he was sore in every bone of his body from the clubbing he got.

After LOGAN had injured his case as much as possible, not only by his witnesses, but by his own vehement behavior and language, a portion of the latter being the declaration that the charge against him was an assault upon the Irish race and Roman Catholic religion, Capt. HEDDEN was called as a rebutting witness. He stated that he was in command of a battalion of 225 men, and, in pursuance of orders from Superintendent KELSO, he had been up-town with his command, and was returning down Broadway, in stages, agreeably to orders. When at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, he saw a crowd, and a stone was thrown at the Police after they had been hooted. He immediately got a company out of the stages, under the command of Capt. YALE and Sergt. CARPENTER, and with this force cleared the street. He sent Sergt. CARPENTER to clear Twelfth-street, with orders to drive everybody, not only out of the street, but out of the areas. After clearing Tenth and Eleventh streets, he ran himself to Twelfth-street, and seeing that the Police had halted about 200 feet down the street, ran down to see what was the matter. On arriving at the point, Sergt. CARPENTER explained the halt by telling him that one officer had interfered with another. HEDDEN told him to club any policeman who did anything of the sort, but to go on and clear the street. This had the effect of making LOGAN return to his duty, and the orders were obeyed.

Throughout the trial LOGAN had brought to his assistance his qualities as a "Station-house lawyer," which have been well known in the Department for several years, but, at the conclusion of the testimony, proceeded with all possible ingenuity to get himself out of the Police service. Commissioner MANIERRE referred the case to the Board, with an expression of his opinion that it was fortunate for the City that no disastrous consequences had resulted from his unwarrantable interference with another officer, and of his belief that an officer who could act as he had was not fit to be vested with authority.

Commissioner BARR then remarked that, in his opinion, LOGAN deserved to be dismissed, not so much for his acts in Twelfth-street as for his conduct in the Court-room.

President SMITH was proceeding to coincide in this view of the case, and was kindly telling LOGAN that he must know the Commissioners do not try men as Roman Catholics or Irishmen, but as policemen simply, when LOGAN howled out, "It's me howly religion that's assailed in this matter." Instantly Mr. MANIERRE moved that PATRICK LOGAN be forthwith dismissed from the Department. The motion was seconded by Mr. SMITH, the names of the Commissioners were called by the clerk, and all voted that PATRICK LOGAN be dismissed. That injudicious person snatched his shield from off his breast, flung it upon the table, with the remark, "There's your shield; I wouldn't have it," and strode out of the room. It was the general opinion of all present that if LOGAN had left the management of his case to his counsel he would have escaped all but merely nominal punishment. The latter had pleaded for him that he was excited, and had only interfered in behalf of TOOMEY from motives of humanity, as he saw that he was in weak health, but LOGAN, taking his case into his own hands, dragged a foreign issue into it, and sought to defend his conduct on general principles, with the result stated. The facts of the case itself, the incidents that attended the trial, and its dramatic conclusion, created a profound impression in the Court-room, which was communicated to the entire Police Department as the circumstances became known.

The Riverside Park Job—The Commissioners' Report Confirmed.

In the matter of the opening, &c., of the Riverside Park, when the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment was presented for confirmation, various objections were presented, all of which, except one, Mr. Justice BARNARD overruled. That one was that no compensation had been given for the parts of the Bloomingdale road and old Twelfth-avenue included in the Park, and he accordingly fixed the additional compensation to be allowed certain owners for the portions of those streets, and sent the report back to be altered by the Commissioners, in conformity with his directions. On the day on which the report was again to be presented, the Commissioners had not been able to meet, but several land-owners fronting on closed or never opened streets claimed that they were in the exact legal position of the owners on Twelfth-avenue, and should be allowed similar awards with those parties. The Court refused to alter its order, unless with the consent of the Corporation Counsel, and adjourned the matter to yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning, in Supreme Court, Chambers, Mr. O'GORMAN presented a supplemental or amended report to his Honor, duly signed by the Commissioners, and drawn in conformity with the order of the Court.

Mr. DEVLIN said that so far as one of his clients, Mr. KARRIGAN, was concerned, he having received a fair award, he had nothing to say, but he would ask leave to file a list of the others for whom he appeared, so that in case of appeal they might be regular.

Ex-Judge STRONG, on behalf of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, said that points had been presented to the Court on their behalf, which, as they were not noticed by his Honor in his opinion, had not, perhaps, come to his notice. He proceeded to state these points, which were substantially that the Railroad had not received any benefit. Judge BARNARD, interrupting, said he had received a large number of briefs, some very voluminous, embracing some hundred or more points, and had examined them, but had noticed only those two on which he thought the Commissioners had erred. The rest were overruled.

The representatives of two owners on Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets asked a correction, as being within the principle of the Judge's order.

Judge BARNARD said it was too late, unless the Corporation Counsel would consent.

Mr. O'GORMAN said he supposed that he had no discretion. He could not go beyond the direction of the Court. With that the amended report concurred. It contained no more and no less.

The Court then signed the order confirming the report.

The Riot Inquests—Singular Conduct of Coroner Young.

It was determined yesterday by Coroner YOUNG, who has assumed charge of all the cases of persons killed during the riot, except those few where Coroner HERRMAN has held inquests, to begin a general investigation of the affair in the District Court at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock. At first Coroner YOUNG was very emphatic that he would go into the merits of this thing and put the responsibility where it belongs; but yesterday he seems to have undergone a change of heart, as he was equally certain that the inquest would not amount to much, and intimated that he should merely inquire, as "directed by law, how and in what manner these persons came to their death." It is known that between these two expressions of opinion Coroner YOUNG has had one or more imperative summonses to attend upon Mayor HALL, but it is not known that the latter has grown circumspect and curbed the eagerness of his lieutenant. Coroner YOUNG has also partially determined upon the singular course of applying to the Commissioner of Jurors for a jury in this case, and when his attention was called to the fact that the law expressly declares that Coroners' juries must render verdicts upon view of the bodies, he said the formality might be dispensed with in these cases.

THE MURDERED GAUGER.

Inquest Touching the Death of Clinton Gilbert—Verdict.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner JONES, at the Marine Hospital, Brooklyn, touching the death of United States Gauger CLINTON GILBERT, who was killed on the morning of Friday last in the Fifth Ward of that City.

The first witness sworn was United States Assessor Gen. JOURDAN. He said that, on the morning in question, he had information that an illicit distillery was being carried on in Dickson-alley, and that, with a view to seizing the establishment, he repaired to the spot, accompanied by the deceased and some thirty other Assistant Assessors and Collectors. On arriving at York-street, nearly opposite the alley named, there was a shot fired from the direction of Hudson-avenue, which was immediately followed by a volley from about a dozen revolvers. He then ordered the force under him to advance toward the corner named, but in doing this they were again fired upon, one of the results of which was the shooting of GILBERT. On being informed of this result he told GILBERT to retire within the navy-yard gate, which he did. During the firing there was no person seen upon the streets, except the revenue force, the assailants being all concealed. From the navy-yard GILBERT was conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where he died on Sunday morning.

Several other witnesses were examined. They all testified to exactly the same state of facts as that related by the General. The jury rendered the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jurors, find that CLINTON GILBERT came to his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by a pistol in the hands of some person unknown to the jury, while in the discharge of his duties as an officer of the internal revenue, in York-street, near the navy-yard gate.

We, the undersigned jurors, would recommend that the civil authorities of Brooklyn offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person who inflicted the said wound on the 14th day of July, 1871.

Another Mysterious Disappearance.

HIRAM B. SMITH, residing at No. 111 West Fifty-third-street, left home last Monday to call on a friend living in Macdougal-street, relative to engaging a servant. He arrived at the latter place early in the afternoon, and soon after left, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Mr. SMITH has been married about one year, and his wife, who is in a sad condition, has just given birth to a child. The relatives and friends of the missing man have visited Police Head-quarters, the Morgue, and the several hospitals, but can find no trace of him. He was a faithful and energetic member of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, and was the subject of remark for his steady and sober habits. He was employed by the firm of FRENCH & Co., corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue. There is no doubt entertained by his friends but that he has been foully dealt with. His marital relations were always harmonious, and since his marriage he has endeavored by every means to make his home a happy one.

Singular Fraud.

WILLIAM M. ARNOLD, an iron-dealer, sixty-two years of age, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a somewhat complicated charge of fraud. The complaint was made some days ago by FENTON C. MCELROY, who charged that a loan of $2,500 had been fraudulently obtained from him by ARNOLD and one LEAVENS, through their attorney, WM. EDGAR RODGERS, upon a tract of 1,000 acres of land at Huntington, Long Island, the title of which was represented to be in ARNOLD, when in fact they had no lawful interest in the property. It was shown yesterday that ARNOLD had knowledge in 1860, that he had no legal title to the land, as the deed by which his grantor claimed, which was recorded in 1829, had then long been known to be a forgery. ARNOLD was committed in default of $5,000 bail. The warrant for the arrest of LEAVENS has not yet been executed. Mr. RODGERS is not accused of complicity in the fraud, and has been used as a witness in the investigation before Justice HOGAN.

Seizure of Human Hair.

On Wednesday afternoon, while JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN, Inspector of Customs, detailed at Castle Garden, was discharging the baggage of the immigrant passengers by the steamer *Hammonia*, CHRISTIAN HAUSEN, a passenger, approached him, and stating that he had two cases of human hair among his baggage, asked the officer to pass them, at the same time handing him a $50 bill, and promising another $50 after the service was performed. The passenger also showed a false invoice, amounting to 1,198 Prussian thalers, which, he said, covered the value of the goods, though he subsequently admitted that 100 pounds of hair were not included in the invoice. He also said that a year ago he attempted to bribe an officer of the Customs and induced him to pass a quantity of lace which he then smuggled. Officer CHAPMAN seized the hair, which weighs about 300 pounds, and its appraised value is in the neighborhood of $3,000.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Galinger vs. Galinger; memoranda.
Rodman vs. Jones; order settled.
Lawrence vs. Taylor; memoranda.
Kinsman vs. Kinsman; motion denied.
In re Henry A. Katy et al.; motion granted.
Cohen vs. Witkowski; order vacated, without costs.
Same vs. Same; motion granted, on payment of $10 costs to defendant, who has appeared.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ALIMONY IN THE GALLINGER DIVORCE CASE.

Maria Gallinger vs. Simon Gallinger.—The plaintiff procured a divorce from the defendant for ill-treatment. The question of the amount of alimony to be allowed her was sent to a referee, who found that the defendant owned some $40,000 worth of real estate, but had but $1,000 per annum income, and that under the laws granting equal rights of property to married women, the plaintiff could only claim a maintenance, which he fixed at $8 per week. On motion to confirm this report, her counsel opposed the allowance as wholly inadequate, and made on a mistake of both fact and law.

Judge CARDOZO said: I do not see why the referee should have fixed the value of the defendant's property at $40,000 in the face of proof of a bona fide offer of $52,000. The debts sworn to by the defendant are, to a very great extent, very suspicious, and should be allowed at a very low figure in estimating his means. Except his wife, whom the decree settles, he has foully ill-treated, he has no one but a son nineteen years old, dependent upon him, and he is of an age to aid himself. Under these circumstances it is little enough to require the defendant to pay alimony at the rate of $1,200 a year. I decline to confirm the report, and order it to be set aside and an order entered in conformity with the views above expressed.

A. Morrison for plaintiff; James M. Smith for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Robinson.

OVERDRAWN CHECKS.

Rufus Hatch vs. Fay H. Purdy.—This action was brought on a protested check of the defendant for $800, and in it the defendant was arrested on affidavits setting out that this was the second check given by the defendant to plaintiff on the Tarrytown Bank, returned, no funds; that plaintiff's book-keeper was told at the bank that defendant had deposited $400 there, but had almost immediately drawn it out. The case came up on a motion to discharge defendant from arrest, which was made on affidavits, setting out that the check was given, not for cash, but as a margin on gold transactions; that his account was kept in the Tarrytown Bank, and he meant to have money to meet the check, had it come in the usual course of collection through the banks; that he had since had deposits in the bank amounting to over $8,000.

The plaintiff, in reply, read affidavits to show that this giving of checks and drafts without money to meet them was not unusual with the defendant, and that there was some trouble with him about the moneys received for Christ Church, as the result of a lecture of Cordova's, given to raise funds for missionary purposes.

Judge ROBINSON held that church missionary business was hardly pertinent to the motion, except as bearing on the question of fraudulent intent in issuing the check.

It was contended for the defendant that the habit of giving checks in advance of deposits to meet them, was not only common among merchants but almost universal among brokers, and that if defendant could be arrested for this transaction, then almost every merchant and business man in the City was liable to arrest for some one or more of his transactions.

Judge ROBINSON vacated the order of arrest on condition that defendant stipulated not to sue for false imprisonment.

MARINE COURT

Before Judge Curtis.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Rewinias vs. Geissler.—The plaintiff sued to recover $1,000 damages for an assault committed upon him by the defendant. The plaintiff was fireman and defendant the superintendent of the German Hospital. The plaintiff refusing to make the fires, the defendant expostulated with him. He refused to leave, and during the wordy combat he pushed Geissler against a bed, and while in the act of striking him, the defendant, to protect his face, raised and held a chair between himself and plaintiff, and in attempting to wrest the chair from the defendant, the plaintiff was injured. The defendant insisted that he was justified in all he did. The Court ordered judgment for the defendant.

Mr. Parker for plaintiff; A. H. Beavey for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 21.

FIRST BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113⅛
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	94½
3,000	Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	96½
2,000	do	96½
3,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	44½
1,000	N. C. 6s, Spec. T.	20
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	58¼
1,000	do	58½
9,000	Mo. St. 6s	99½
13,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	97½
2,000	do	97¼
2,000	N. Y. 7s, B. L., R.	108⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105
9,000	Erie 3d Mort.	95
1,000	Cent. Pac. G. B.	99
4,000	do	98½
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	88¼
16,000	do	88½
10,000	do bet. call.	88
1,000	Tol. & W. C. C. B.	89
8,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	101¼
4,000	N. J. Cent. n. b.	104½
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
5,000	do	100¼
2,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st	103
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	87½
1,000	do	87½
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	89
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	78
30	Am. Exc. Bank	114
10	Bank of America	145½
25	Bank of Com.	118
5	Hanover Bank	104
5	Bank of Comwl'th	100
100	Maryland Coal	30
200	Con. Coal of Md.	40
100	do	39½
400	do	39
500	do	39¼
500	do bet. call.	39¼
100	Quicksilver Pref.	20

Amount	Security	Price
500	West. Union Tel.	56½
250	do	56½
500	do bet. call.	56½
400	do	56½
400	Pacific Mail	43½
200	do bet. call.	43½
20	Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	53
100	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	95¼
1100	do bet. call.	95¼
900	do	95½
600	N. Y. C. & H. Ctf's.	91¼
800	Erie bet. call.	28
300	Reading s60.	110¼
500	do	110½
500	do bet. call.	111
100	Michigan Cent.	120½
300	L. Shore & M. So.	107¼
400	do	107⅛
500	do bet. call.	107⅛
100	do	107½
300	Clev. & Pittsburg	119½
100	Chi. & N. West.	66½
100	do bet. call.	66½
300	do	66⅛
10	do	67
800	do	66½
400	do	67
1200	do	66¾
300	Chi. & N. West. Pf.	88
200	do bet. call.	88
100	do	88½
100	Chi. & R. Island	106¼
100	do s3.	106½
500	do bet. call.	106
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	78½
100	Del. Lack. & West.	108¼
20	P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd.	99½
100	St. L. & I. Mount.	59½
300	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	83½
100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	18½
100	do	18½
10	Albany & Susq.	98
500	Union Pacific b. c.	26½
400	South Side	74½

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	113½
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new s.	112½
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113½
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	72½
100	Quicksilver Pref.	19½
200	Md. Coal Co. b. c.	30
200	C. C. Co. of Md. b. c.	39
200	West. U. Tel. b. c.	57
300	Adams Express	81
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95½
400	do bet. call.	95½
200	Reading R. b. c.	111¼
50	Mich. Cen. R.	120½
10	do	120½
200	L. S. & M. S. R. b. c.	107¼
100	Union Pac. R. b3.	27¼

Amount	Security	Price
300	Chi. & N. W. R.	66½
25	do bet. call.	67½
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¼
100	do bet. call.	88½
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	106¼
100	do s3.	106½
100	do s5.	106½
100	Mil. & St. Paul R.	58
300	Tol., Wab. & W.	58½
100	do	58¼
100	do	58½
50	Del., L. & W. R.	109
200	do	108½
200	do bet. call.	108½
50	Morris & Essex R.	93
55	H. & St. Jo. R.	79
100	do bet. call.	78

FRIDAY, July 21—P. M.

There is some weakness in the Foreign Exchanges today, and also in the sales of Gold, amounting to ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. on each, as compared with yesterday's quotations. Bills on London 60 days have been done at 110¼, less a brokerage, and 110⅛ ₽ cent. net, and Short Sight and Cable transfers are reported at 110¼ ₽ cent. On these terms there is little or no profit to the Banker in shipping Gold Coin, and the export demand is consequently moderate. Gold sold down to 112 ₽ cent. about 2 o'clock, but subsequently rallied to 112⅛@112¼ ₽ cent., the quotation standing 112¼ ₽ cent. at 4 o'clock. The receipts of Gold into the Treasury for Customs run ahead this week of the outward payments on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, but this difference is qualified by the sales of $1,000,000 by the Treasury yesterday. The Public Funds are again very strong, both in London and in our own market today, and a continued advance in the old 5 ₽ cents 10-40s is especially noted, in view of the prospect of the New 5 ₽ cent. Loan abroad, at the equivalent (adding current rates of Exchange) of Gold to the Treasury. The 10-40s 5 ₽ cents are 113¼ ₽ cent., Currency, this Afternoon, carrying Interest from March 1. The 6 ₽ cents 5-20s of 1867 are 113 ₽ cent., carrying interest from July 1.

In Money there is scarcely a reliable average quotation, as all sorts of rates from 2½ to 4 ₽ cent. are accepted on call loan from the Brokers, and balances are offered up to the 1st of November on good collateral, marketable at all times at the Stock Exchange, on margins to be kept good, at 5 ₽ cent. Short Merchant paper goes at 4½ to 6 ₽ cent.

The Stock Exchange is bearish on the Railway Stocks, and the sellers for the decline show more boldness from day to day on the North-wests, St. Pauls, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, &c. They may be, unconsciously, laying the foundation of a decided upward reaction later in the season, as none of these Stocks are likely to "go out of sight" in their present downward course before attracting substantial buyers, if not from the outside public, at least from some of the strong *Bulls* on the Street. For while it may be true, that in view of recent occurrences, such as the Rock Island breakdown, the subsequent increase of $2,000,000 of Rock Island Stock, the equivocal purpose of the Lake Shore people in regard to a Scrip Dividend, and the reported hostility and sharp competition between the North-west and St. Paul Roads, the outside public may have become indifferent to the Stock Exchange, as buyers, the past experience of Wall-street teaches that indiscriminate low prices frequently and suddenly tempt a strong upward reaction, even in the midst of Summer dullness.

The Miscellaneous speculatives are lower on Western Telegraph, and feverish on the Maryland Coal Stocks, while there is little or nothing doing in Canton Company or the Express Shares.

The Southern State Bonds are better on Georgias and on Missouris. The latter have gone up to 99½ ₽ cent. ex-July Dividend, on purchases for the Fund Commissioners of the State, and on speculative operations, on the chances that some of the State loans falling due next year may be paid off in Gold Coin.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	113½	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114	114½
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113½
American Gold	112½	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95½	95½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	91	91
Reading Railroad	111½	111
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	106½
North-west Common	66	66
North-west Preferred	88½	88
Pacific Mail	43½	43½
St. Paul Preferred	79	79
St. Paul Common	57½	58
Lake Shore	107½	107½
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	43½
Toledo and Wabash	58½	58
Western Telegraph	57½	56½
Erie	27½	28
Union Pacific	26½	26½
Central Pacific Bonds	98½	98½
Union Pacific Bonds	88	88
Consolidation Coal	41	38½

Two of the Missouri Roads are in serious trouble. The North Missouri is in positive bankruptcy, while the immediate prospects of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road are anything but encouraging for either class of Stock. The affairs of the North Missouri are undergoing bitter criticism and controversy at St. Louis, involving the good faith of certain New-York parties, of the highest respectability, in the creation of the Second and Third Mortgages, a few years ago, and the purchase, for a nominal consideration, of the lien of the State of $4,350,000, and arrearages of Interest, amounting to about $2,650,000. We have carefully read both sides of the controversy, and while there remains no doubt that the finances of the Road behind $6,000,000 First Mortgage, are in a desperate condition—sweeping out the Capital of $8,000,000, of which the City and County of St. Louis own $1,750,000—there would seem to be no substantial ground for charging fraud or bad faith on such New-York people as ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, President of the Bank of Commerce, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, and Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co., and their St. Louis associates, in quieting the State lien, or in the creation of the Second Mortgage to complete the Road, which Mortgage is now advertised to be foreclosed on 26th August. The following is their proposition of 1868 to the Company, and we discover that the adverse criticisms at St. Louis, charging those gentlemen with receiving $4,000,000 Second-mortgage Bonds, (and a Stock privilege attached,) for their advance of only $200,000 in Missouri State Bonds, equal at the time to $160,000 cash, to the State, derive their sole importance from quoting out of its connection the Fourth clause in this letter, without its antecedents, numbered one, two and three, which imply advances not equal to the market value of the $4,000,000 Bonds, but to the sums (said to amount to nearly $2,000,000) to complete the St. Charles Bridge, all of which conditions have been complied with.

1. That we will furnish the necessary bonds to the State for the completion of the road and west branch, and the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Charles, as required by law.

2. That we and our associates will furnish the Railroad Company with the money necessary to complete the road and branch within the time required by law.

3. That we will provide the money to pay coupons on the outstanding first mortgage bonds due in July and January next.

4. That we will purchase the debt and lien now held by the State, as we are authorized to do by the law above referred to, which debt and interest amounts now to about $7,000,000, and will hold the same subject to the terms hereinafter stated. Provided, that the North Missouri Railroad Company will give us in payment for such advance, liabilities and assumptions, $4,000,000 of seven ₽ cent. second mortgage bonds, to be dated Oct. 1, 1868, having twenty years to run, the interest payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, to be secured by mortgage, on main line, west branch, bridge stock and rolling stock, and also issue and deliver to us 30,000 shares of the capital stock of said Company, to be designated or known as main line stock, and 20,000 shares of West Branch stock. The bonds and stock to be issued pro rata to the undersigned and any associates they may have, according to the money advanced by them. And as a further consideration for the issue and delivery of said bonds and stock as aforesaid, the undersigned, when they obtain the assignment of the debt and lien now held by the State, as aforesaid, will enter into covenant with the North Missouri Railroad Company not to enforce the debt, and lien held by them, so long as the right and title to the bond and stock to be issued as aforesaid remain undisturbed in the holders, and the value thereof not impaired by heavy judgments against the Company, if such should be obtained on suits now pending against said Company.

Should this proposition be accepted, the undersigned and associates will furnish the money as fast as needed for the rapid construction of said road and branch, and the money to pay interest when required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) John J. Roe, Gerard B. Allen, Solon Humphreys, Robt. Lenox Kennedy.

ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1868.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	115½	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	115½	5-20 coup., '68	113½
5-20 coup., '62	114½	10-40 reg	112½
5-20 coup., '64	113½	10-40 coup	113¼
5-20 coup., '65	113½	6s Currency	113½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	72	Ohio 6s, '86	
Tennessee 6s, new	72½	Kentucky 6s	103
Virginia 6s, new	73	Illinois Canal, '70	110
Virginia 6s, Consol.	79	Illinois War Loan	100
Virginia 6s, Deferred	25	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new	94½	Indiana 5s	100
Georgia 7s, Gold	96	Michigan 6s, '73	100
N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	19½	Michigan 6s, '78	99½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	58	Michigan 6s, '83	99½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	61	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108
Missouri 6s	99½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	97½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106½
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bs.	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	107
Arkansas 6s, Funded	54	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	58	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ohio 6s, '75	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ohio 6s, '81	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	Tol. & Wab. con. conv.	89
N. Y. C. 6s, Real Est.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n.	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94½
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	105	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	85½
Erie 1st M. Extended	101½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101
Erie 1st Indorsed	92½	Gal. & Chic. 2d	98
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97½	Gal. & Chic. 3d	98
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	101½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89	Morris & Essex 2d	103
Erie 5th 7s, '88	84	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93½	P., F. W. & Chic. 1st	104
Long Dock Bonds	90	P., F. W. & Chic. 2d	100½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	P., F. W. & Chic. 3d	99½
Harlem 1st 7s	102½	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₽ c. e. b.	103
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	93½	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	101
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st	111	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	97½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	102	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99½	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Cen. Pacific Bonds	98½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
Union Pacific 1st Bs.	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	82	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	82½	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75	106	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	91½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	108½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	M. & St. P., 1st, 7 3-10	98½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	M. & St. P., I. & M. div.	91
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	91
Chic. & N. W. Con. Bs.	93	Marietta & Cin. 1st	91
Chic. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	88	Chicago & Mil. 1st	91
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	87½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv't.	103	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	71
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	89
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97½	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	89
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	97	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	89½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90
Tol. & Wab. 2d	92	Bos., H. & E. guar.	22
T. & W. Equip. Bds.	88	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	People's	146
Manhattan	155	East River	112½
Merchants'	118	Market	120
Mechanics'	135	Nassau	108
America	145	Corn Exchange	129
City	225	St. Nicholas	125
Phenix	105	Marine	165
Tradesmen's	150	New-York County	180
Greenwich	220	Importers' & Traders'	175
Gallatin National	121	Park	165
Merchants' Exch'ge.	99	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
Leather Manuf's'	180	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	80
State of New-York	110	Central National	106
Ocean	94½	Second National	180
Mercantile	120	Fourth National	112½
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	115
Bank of the Republic	117½	Tenth National	125
Bank of N. America	104	Gold Exchange	90
Hanover	104	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	90
Metropolitan	136½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	101
City 6s, New	100⅝	101
Camden and Amboy	124	ex-div. 124½
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60¾
Reading	111½	111¾
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	47½	47⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28½
Northern Central	40½	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91½

We give place to the following communication, with the remark that the writer is personally known to us as a large real estate holder in this City, and every way responsible for what he writes:

THE VIADUCT SWINDLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have our tax-payers considered the cost of this work, the most gigantic swindle of the age, which is to be built, if built at all, by the Ring, who will make millions upon millions out of it at the cost of tax-payers? I am fully aware that there are many highly respectable gentlemen in the Board of Directors, but they have no power to prevent fraud. Already full power has been given to the Executive Committee, composed of such names as TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, and these men are to build the road. Does any man suppose they are doing it for the benefit of the City? Is it not clear from what they have done that they have gone into it to make money for themselves?

The lowest estimate of the cost, by their own engineers, is $60,000,000, to bring it only to Chambers-street, and other competent engineers have estimated the cost at over $100,000,000. Have our tax-payers reflected that at the lowest estimate this is a tax on all the assessable property of the City of about six per cent. Are our men of property prepared to pay six per cent. on their property for this grand swindle for the benefit of the Ring? Mr. TWEED is purchasing property by the million, in Westchester, which he expects to annex to the City, and lay his own land out in Boulevards at the expense of the City, after he annexes it. He has also made large purchases in the vicinity of Chambers-street, which accounts for the road stopping there and not going to the foot of the island, or even to Wall-street, where it is most wanted by all our business men, and where it is manifestly for the interest of the road to go. All admit the importance of rapid transit, but before we add sixty to one hundred millions of dollars to our already heavy debt, we should pause to consider whether this is the best plan. I believe it is the most extravagant, and much worse than many others.

The Central Underground road, chartered two years ago, would have answered the purpose better, and would not have disfigured our streets with 350 bridges; could have been built for one-fourth the money this will cost, and would have been built without taxing the City one dollar, if some amendments could have been obtained in the charter; but this plan did not suit the Ring. The road under Broadway, chartered last Winter, was the cheapest, most feasible and the best, for it interfered with no private rights, and was no disadvantage to any one. All the leading architects in the City signed a certificate stating it could not injure the buildings, and Mr. CRAVEN, the Chief Engineer of the City for nearly twenty years, as well as other engineers, stated that there were no engineering difficulties in the way; that it could be done without in any manner injuring the water pipes or stopping the supply of water in any part of the City even for a single day. The majority of the property-holders on Broadway who had investigated the subject were in favor of it.

When Gov. HOFFMAN appointed a hearing for those opposed and those in favor of the road at Albany, the largest owner of property on Broadway and many others were there to urge the Governor to sign the bill, while there was not a single Broadway property-holder to say a word against the road. Mr. A. T. STEWART'S agent, Judge HILTON, was there to oppose it, as he opposes everything not for the benefit of A. T. STEWART. Judge HILTON and Mr. A. T. STEWART are better satisfied with the "Viaduct," for they have made the main terminus and depot on Chambers-street, near Mr. STEWART'S property, and Judge HILTON boasts that *he* is going to build the road.

The road under Broadway could have been built within two years without one dollar's expense to the City, as private capital was ready to begin the moment the charter was signed by the Governor, but the next morning Gov. HOFFMAN sent in his long veto message, which must have been written before the meeting referred to. There was no money in the Broadway Underground or the Central Underground for the Ring, therefore they opposed them. So far as I have conversed with the directors they have very little idea of the cost—and I entreat them to pause and estimate the exact cost before they begin, and not one dollar of the five millions of the City's money should be spent until an equal amount is subscribed by others; for if the City spends this five millions they will have to provide money for the whole work except the million subscribed. If the directors undertake to spend the five millions it will involve the City in the expenditure of fifty-five to one hundred millions more. They assume a great responsibility, and will be held by the tax-payers to a strict account. A TAX-PAYER.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry-goods have been to the specie value of $1,941,029; amount marketed, $1,804,014.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	13	Crude Turp., bbls.	98
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Resin, bbls.	3,723
Cotton, bales	147	Pork, pks.	7
Copper, bbls.	363	Beef, pks.	2
Copper, cakes	159	Cut-meats, pks.	189
Dried Fruit, pks.	187	Lard, pks.	726
Eggs, bbls.	975	Lard, kegs	44
Flour, bbls.	25,753	Stearine, pks.	103
Wheat, bushels	89,291	Butter, pks.	1,605
Corn, bushels	273,123	Cheese, pks.	13,158
Oats, bushels	43,485	Tallow, pks.	259
Malt, bushels	23,587	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Flaxseed, bushels	465	Pea-nuts, bushels	50
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, boxes	1,725
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, hhds.	1,269
Hops, bales	30	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	2,070
Hides, bales	100	Whisky, bbls.	167
Leather, sides	15,817	Wool, bales	635
Spirits Turp., bbls.	71	Lead, pigs	197

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Emerald Isle*, for Liverpool—287 hhds. Tobacco, 250 tcs. Beef, 28 hhds. Grease, 165 bags Carbon, 40 tcs. Tobacco, 29,937 bushels Wheat, 24,862 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Neptune*, for Liverpool—8,200 bushels Corn, 140 hhds. Tobacco, 223 bags Leather Scoops, 295 bags Oil-cake, 335 bbls. Resin, 40,633 bushels Wheat, 318 bales Cotton, 74 logs Hickory, 595 cases Sewing-machines, 150 cases Salmon, 2,400 Staves, 629 boxes Clocks, 50 tcs. Lard, 17 hhds. Tallow, 13 cases Lamps.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for London—298 hhds. Tobacco, 76 cases Tobacco, 45 tcs. Tobacco, 4,800 Staves, 64,651 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,183 bales Hops, 6 bales Hemp, 1,728 boxes Cheese, 7 bags Horn Tips, 9 cases Oil Peppermint.

By the bark *Farningham*, for London—14,560 bushels Corn, 2,880 Staves, 322 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Solent*, for London—350 bbls. Resin, 45 tcs. Tobacco, 22,614 bushels Wheat, 7,200 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Ayr*, for Belfast—14,788 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Frankfort*, for Bremen—13,886 boxes Cheese, 242 pks. Butter, 7,201 bushels Corn, 7,931 bushels Wheat, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 4 bbls. Flour, 280 hhds. Tobacco, 700 tcs. Lard, 37 bales Tobacco, 30 tcs. Tobacco, 178 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 120 tcs. Beef, 15 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Margaretta*, for Konigsberg—1,769 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Daniel Webster*, for Gibraltar—27,720 Staves.

By the brig *Adar*, for Venice—5,828 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at $7 50 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₽ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand and very firm in price, with sales reported here, since our last, of 3,500 bags by the *William Gordon*, and at Baltimore, 4,300 bags by the *Thetis*, and 3,500 bags by the *Chowan*, on private terms. Other kinds have been held with confidence on reduced supplies, but have been without activity. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curaçoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₽ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery at unchanged prices; sales, 3,923 bales, including 231 bales to shippers, 1,391 bales to spinners, 258 bales to speculators, and 2,143 bales in transit. For forward delivery the demand has been less confident, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₽ ℔. lower, with sales reported since our last of 11,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 100 bales at 19⅝c.; August, 200 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19 15-16c.; August and September, 100 bales each, at 19 15-16c., together; September, 400 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 19¾c.; October, 300 bales at 19½c.; October, November and December, 200 bales each, at 19c., together; November, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19c.; and today, for July, 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c.; August, 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 400 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19 15-16c., 600 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 600 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c.; August and September, 400 bales each, at 19¾c., together; September, 500 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 20c., 900 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 13-16c., 1,700 bales at 19½c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 19c., together; November and December, 100 bales each, at 19c., together; November, 400 bales, at 19c.; December and January, 100 bales each, at 18⅞c., together. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19¾c.; August, 20.04c.; September, 19.95c.; October, 19.28c.; November, 19c.; December, 18.80c. The receipts at this port today were 147 bales, including 3 from Baltimore, 58 from Wilmington, 15 from Norfolk, and 76 by railroad.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York to-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	16
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17½	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅝	20	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,731
Receipts last week	6,570
Receipts since the preceding week	8,741
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,059,461
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	318
Exports since Sept. 1	608,430
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	480,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and for the whole week with comparisons:

	Friday. Bales.	Total this week. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	214	1,524	3,106	301
New-Orleans	1,076	4,805	6,683	1,743
Mobile	75	938	730	409
Savannah	159	678	929	1,798
Charleston	197	1,130	1,312	982
Wilmington	40	219	257	....
Norfolk	72	679	863	562
Baltimore	17	395	405	320
New-York	76	371	1,009	912
Boston	....	....	79	295
Various	....	C. Pt. 15	C. Pt. 120	....
Total	1,932	10,826	15,498	7,322
This day last week	2,398	....	15,498	....
This day last year	1,974	....	....	7,322
Total since Sept. 1, 1870				3,915,190
Same time last year				2,843,084

Liverpool.

	—Week Ending— July 21, '71. Bales.	July 21, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	69,000	43,000
Of which exporters took	10,000	1,000
Of which speculators took	16,000	3,000
Total stock	660,000	607,000
Of which American	385,000	318,000
Total import of week	53,000	57,000
Of which American	25,000	25,000
Actual export	12,000	4,000
Amount afloat	490,000	454,000
Of which American	80,000	62,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, July 21, 1870 .... 8¾d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, July 21, 1870 .... 20¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for all kinds of State and Western Flour has been on a very moderate scale, and, with increased offerings, prices have been quoted 10c.@25c. ₽ bbl. lower, trade and family extras showing most depression. The main call has been for Superfine brands at $4 90@$5 for the choicest, and for shipping extras on the basis of $5 60@$5 70 for fair to good, delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 45@$5 75; good to fancy at $5 75@$6 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 60; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 70 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl.	$3 35@$4 25
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 40@ 5 00
Extra State	5 45@ 6 40
Extra City, shipping brands	5 45@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 35@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 70@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 65@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 75@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last of 825 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair supply and moderate request, ranging from $3 85@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 440 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more active demand, partly for shipment, but at lower prices, ranging from $3 25@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 55@$3 70 for Jersey; $4 for (1,500 bbls.) Marsh's Caloric, delivered, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 2,150 bbls.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 85@ 4 50
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 10
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 00@19 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been again seriously depressed, and prices have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, with much irregularity in values on the poorer grades of both Spring and Winter, of which the current offerings mainly consist. The chief trade has been in No. 2 Spring, for export, at $1 28@$1 35 for steamer grades, mostly at $1 32@$1 35 for fair to choice afloat, and $1 33 for the latter in store, within which range the bulk of the business was transacted, and $1 35@$1 39 for fair to very handsome sailing vessel do.; the latter, an exceptionally high rate, represented as having been paid for some very choice Milwaukee, called No. 1, afloat. There was a rather slow movement in Red and Amber Winter Wheat at $1 38@$1 45 for the range of New and Old, chiefly at $1 40@$1 43 for fair to very good Old Amber Western, for export; $1 38@$1 45 for New Red and Amber Southern and Western, in car lots; and $1 45 for good Amber State. White Wheat attracted but little attention, and was lower and irregular, with increased offerings of the poorer grades reported. The more unfavorable advices from Liverpool, and the firmness in ocean freights were against the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 48, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45 for old, and $1 40@$1 45 for new; No. 1 Spring at $1 39 reported bid for very choice; No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 39, afloat; Soft do., $1 28@$1 35; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 45; new White Southern (nominally) at $1 45@$1 55; new Amber do. at $1 43 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in liberal supply and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, leading to extensive purchases, mostly for home trade purposes, though partly for shipment and on speculative account. The dealings have been mainly in Mixed Western at 70c.@71c. for choice high Mixed, nearly Yellow, and 68c.@69c for fair ordinary to good, with most of the sales reported at 69½c.@70c., closing steady on the basis of 68½c. for fair dry samples. The poorer grades of Mixed Western ranged from 63c.@67½c., and were slow of sale within the range. Yellow and White Corn was quiet and irregular on comparatively limited offerings, particularly of the better grades of White, which the trade were in some need of. Sales have been reported since our last of 261,000 bushels at 63c.@71c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@69c. for samples of Canal afloat, and 63c.@67½c. for steamer grades; 71c.@74½c. for Yellow Western and Southern; 80c.@85c. for White Western and Southern. There has been a very limited call for Rye, chiefly for job lots, prices of which have been unsettled. The available stock is on the increase, and full boat-loads are difficult to place, unless at low figures. We quote the nominal range of from 83c.@88c. for ordinary to choice New Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt has been quiet and irregular at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been offered freely, particularly low grades, which have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel cheaper. The demand has been fair at the reduced rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 60c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60½c.@62c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 60c. for do. in store, and 62c. for New White Southern, from dock; 62c.@66c. for State; 65c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, the higher price for fancy lots of Ohio, ₽ bushel. The export clearances here since our last have been 70,570 bushels Wheat, and 33,062 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 3,322 bbls. Flour, 87,265 bushels Wheat, and 21,760 bushels Corn, for London; 14,788 bushels Wheat, for Belfast; 4 bbls. Flour, 7,931 bushels Wheat, and 7,201 bushels Corn, for Bremen. And from Philadelphia, 25,624 bushels Corn, for Cork and orders, and 23,218 bushels Corn, for Belfast.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at $1 10 for shipping and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₽ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in moderate request at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been rather dull at old figures. Sales, 1,100 bales Manila, to arrive, and 500 bales on the spot, at about 11½c., gold, and 400 bales Jute Butts, here and to arrive, at 4c.@4¼c., currency, ₽ ℔.

HIDES—Have been very moderately sought after within our previous range. Sales have been reported of 1,500 Montevideo at 24c., gold; 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 25½c., gold; and 500 wide do. at 24½c., gold, ₽ ℔.

HOPS—Have been in more demand at firmer prices. We quote the range from 8c.@15c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@7c. for older growth, ₽ ℔. Receipts, 100 bales; exports, 1,183 bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Unfavorable advices from the German Hop plantations have been received this week by Cable, which, together with continued discouraging accounts from the English grounds, has added new stimulus to our market, and caused an advance of 2c. ₽ ℔. on the finer grades of last year's growth, and 1c. on old. Shippers have been the principal buyers; their operations having been chiefly in old Hops. While prices for such as are termed "choice" 1870s show an advancing tendency, really choice being extremely scarce and difficult to meet with at any price. Our brewers do not seem frightened by the threatening aspect of the foreign crop, but remain unmoved. This may be explained, however, by the fact that they do not use old Hops as freely as foreign brewers do; consequently, the present low prices of Hops is no inducement for them to stock up. Receipts of the week, 1,310 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 211 bales; total receipts of the season, 60,577 bales; total receipts corresponding season last year, 100,646 bales; export clearances, week ending July 15, 568 bales; total exports of the season, 18,665 bales; total exports same time last year, 56,189 bales. Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of July 8: 'The blight has been gradually progressing during the past week in all our districts, not one of which shows the slightest improvement, and, under the most favorable circumstances, a slight yield can only be the result. No alteration has taken place in our market, which is quiet, at extreme rates. Continental reports are most unfavorable. Bavaria and Bohemia are stated to be in as bad condition as our own plantations, and Belgium, which, up to the present time, has been comparatively free, is now attacked by vermin.'

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents ₽ ℔.
Californians	12@16@20
New-Yorks	10@12@15
Eastern	9@11@13
Wisconsins	8@10@12
Michigans	8@10@12
Ohios	8@10@12
Olds	2@ 3@ 5
Yearlings	3@ 5@ 7
Yearlings, (Californians,)	6@ 7@ 8

METALS—The dealings in Ingot Copper show a firm and fairly active market; sales, 400,000 ℔s., at 21¾c.@22c. ₽ ℔. Pig Iron has been quiet since our last, at previous prices. Iron Rails have been in good demand, and 1,500 tons English have been reported sold on private terms. Lead has been dull at old rates. Spelter has been steady but inactive. Tin has been offered less freely, and has been in good request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 slabs Straits, at 35c., now quoted at 35¼c.@35½c., gold; 40 tons English, at 34¼c.@35c., gold; 100 slabs Banca, at 40c., gold, ₽ ℔.; 2,500 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates, on the basis of $8 75, gold; and 600 boxes Charcoal Terne, to arrive in September, $8 12½, gold, ₽ box.

MOLASSES—There has been some demand for foreign within our previous range; 405 hhds. and 50 bbls. Porto Rico were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at old quotations. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@26c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c., ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand and quoted firm, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. Strained at $3 15, and 400 bbls. Pale at $6@$7 ₽ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 3,723 bbls.; exports, 335 bbls. Tar has been firm and slow of sale. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits has been active and decidedly higher, but irregular, with sales reported of 400 bbls. in lots, at from 54c.@57½c., closing at about 57c.@57½c., ₽ gallon, on a very limited offering. Receipts, 71 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 56½c.@57½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 15@$8 ₽ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₽ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The Creek advices are of a stronger market for Crude, in bulk, on, however, a restricted movement, on the basis of $4 80@$4 85 on the Lower, and $4 60@$4 65 for Upper, ₽ bbl.... In the local market, Crude, in bulk, has been quoted steady, but has been quiet, on the basis of 14½c. for prompt delivery. Shipping Crude has been very quiet at 18¼c.@18½c., here, and 18c. at Philadelphia, ₽ gallon.... The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 2,100 bbls., and for the week 12,416 bbls.... Refined has been held with more confidence, on lighter offerings, but the demand has been very moderate, with sales reported here of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, new contracts, early delivery, at 25¼c.; and 2,500 bbls. do., old contracts, at 25½c. ₽ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25¼c. ₽ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 6,500 bbls. today, and 22,500 bbls. for the week. The export clearances hence were 1,769 bbls. for Konigsberg, and 5,828 cases for Venice. And from Philadelphia, 143,202 gallons for Hamburg.... Refined Oil, in cases, has been in quite moderate demand at 28c.@29½c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet at 9½c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very slack request for prompt delivery, but has been quoted about steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls., in lots, at $14 50@$14 75 for New City and Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess, and $12 for Rumps ₽ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate inquiry prevailed for Western, on the basis of $14 62½, seller August, and $14 75, seller September; sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, at from 6¼c.@7½c. ₽ ℔. Cut-meats have been in fair demand at 13c.@14c. for Hams, 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₽ ℔.; sales equal to 125 pks. Bacon continues in moderate demand at 8¼c.@8½c. for new City Long Clear, 8½c. for Short Rib, and 9c.@9½c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 150 pks. Lard has been in less confident demand and less firm in price, though not offered very freely. Sales have been reported of 1,350 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9½c.@11½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅝c.@11c. for Western Steam, and 10c.@10½c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller September, on private terms. Beef has been quiet at old figures; sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been in some request at from $13@$26 for the range of qualities, ₽ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter has been in light request, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₽ ℔.; the day's receipts were 1,605 pks. Cheese continues in slack request at from 9c.@11c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@10c. for Western; the day's receipts were 13,158 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

Butter.

State, firkins, fine to extra, ₽ ℔.	30@32
State, firkins, fair to good, ₽ ℔.	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ₽ ℔.	28@30
State and River, Fresh Pails, ₽ ℔.	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₽ ℔.	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₽ ℔.	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ₽ ℔.	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, fine, ₽ ℔.	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, good, ₽ ℔.	23@25
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₽ ℔.	20@22
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₽ ℔.	18@20
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₽ ℔.	18@20
Ordinary Western, ₽ ℔.	16@18
Common, firkins, ₽ ℔.	13@15
Grease Butter, original packages, ₽ ℔.	11@12

Cheese.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₽ ℔.	10@11
State Factories, fair to good ₽ ℔.	9@10
State Factories, ordinary, ₽ ℔.	6@ 8
State Factories, skimmed, ₽ ℔.	3@ 6
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₽ ℔.	10@11
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₽ ℔.	6@ 9
Western, fair to good, ₽ ℔.	9@10
Western, ordinary, ₽ ℔.	6@ 8

SUGARS—Raw has been offered less freely and quoted a shade stronger, with a good inquiry noted, particularly for the better grades of refining stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,443 hhds. at 9⅜c. for strictly fair to 9 11-16c. for good Refining Cuba, 9 11-16c. for good Refining Porto Rico, 9½c. for Martinique, 8¾c.@9¾c. for Refining Demerara, 9¼c.@9¾c. for St. Croix, 10½c.@11¼c. for Grocery Porto Rico, chiefly at 10¾c., and 11¼c.@12c. for Grocery grades Demerara; also, 1,500 boxes Havana at from 8¾c.@11½c., chiefly Centrifugal, with the range of 10¾c.@11½c. ₽ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9½c.@9 11-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9½c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@10¾c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 10½c.@13¼c., as the extremes.

SEEDS—Sales of 5,000 bags of Calcutta Linseed were reported at about $2 25, gold, ₽ bushel, with 60 days' credit. Market unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been active and firm. Sales have been reported of 247,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8⅜c.@9c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9¼c. Also, 27,500 ℔s. Stearine at 10½c.@13½c. ₽ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in quite brisk request at very firm prices. Sales 1,200 hhds. at from 7c.@12c. ₽ ℔. There has also been a fewer movement reported in other kinds within our previous range; sales of 200 cases old Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed Leaf at 37½c.@55c.; 91 cases new Connecticut wrappers, and 110 cases Wisconsin on private terms; also, 500 bales Havana at 92c.@$1 05 ₽ ℔. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5½c. @ 6½c.	6½c. @ 7½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c. @ 7½c.	7¾c. @ 8½c.
Good do.	7¾c. @ 8½c.	8¾c. @ 9½c.
Fine do.	9c. @ 9½c.	9¾c. @10½c.
Selections	9½c. @10½c.	11c. @12½c.

And Seed Leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers	15c. @18c.	12½c. @13c.
Binders and Seconds	25c. @32c.	15c. @23c.
Wrappery lots	40c. @45c.	25c. @35c.
Fine Wrappers	50c. @65c.	40c. @50c.
New-York State Fillers	12c. @15c.	13½c. @15c.
Average lots	25c. @30c.	22½c. @32½c.
Wrappers	20c. @40c.	25c. @50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12c. @15c.	13½c. @15c.
Average lots	22½c. @25c.	16c. @27½c.
Wrappers	22c. @40c.	25c. @45c.

We quote Spanish as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; good, 87½c.@95c., currency; fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 97½c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 15, currency; average lots, $1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 19c.@22c., in bond; bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and again quoted firmer, with sales reported of 400 bbls. at 95½c.@96c., for iron-bound pks.; 95c. for do., to arrive, and 95c. for wood-bound, prompt delivery, ₽ gallon. Receipts, 167 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted quite firm as to rates, though business has been less active in all lines. The available supply of room has been comparatively moderate. There has been a very fair call for Grain and Provision room, with some inquiry for Cotton and Tobacco, at the current figures; but otherwise, a tame movement has been noted in berth freights. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale, the bids having been generally unsatisfactory to owners, who show decided confidence and refuse concessions from asking rates. The demand has been mostly for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 650 bales Cotton at 3-16d., by sail, and ¼d.@9-32d., by steam, ₽ ℔.; 67,500 bushels Grain, chiefly by sail, at 7d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat, but partly by steam on the basis of 9d. for Grain, per standard bushel; 1,100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 850 pks. Butter, by do., at 35s.@35s.; 22,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, (within the week, small part previously reported,) at 35s. ₽ ton. For London, 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d. ₽ bushel. For Glasgow, 31,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8¼d. ₽ standard bushel. For Bristol, 31,000 bushels Grain, by sail, and 23,000 bushels do. by steam, on terms not made public. For Cork and orders, an American bark, of 333 tons register, (now at Philadelphia,) with a cargo of Naval Stores, from Wilmington, N. C., privileges extending to the Continent, on private terms; a North German bark, of 689 tons register, with about 4,300 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d., one-quarter in ship's bags, and balance in bulk, and 3d. ₽ quarter off if to a direct port in the United Kingdom, with the usual 10 ₽ cent. addition if to the Continent; and a British bark of 497 tons register, with 2,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d., or, if to Penarth Roads, at 6s. ₽ quarter. For a direct port, in the Bristol Channel, a North German bark, of 406 tons register, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₽ quarter. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 420 tons register, reported as loading with a cargo of Petroleum, on owner's account. For Antwerp, 75 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 25s. ₽ ton. For Rotterdam, an American bark, of 753 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo, with engagements reported of 9,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₽ bushel, and 400 tons Provisions at 30s. ₽ ton. For a Continental port, direct, an American bark, of 734 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For a Spanish port, direct, a Spanish bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on owner's account.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1871.

The trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards was interfered with considerably by the non-arrival of a large portion of the Cattle. Twenty-one cars were held back too late in the afternoon. The few sales effected were from 9c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt.@7½ cwt.; quality generally coarse, with a few nice Kentucky Steers as the top. Butchers allowed from 56 ℔s.@57 ℔s. to the cwt. net. This forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was steady. The pens were cleared out early in the forenoon. Prices ranged from 10½c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., on 57 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Quality was generally fair, with a good top weight, from 5½ cwt.@8½ cwt. Sheep and Lambs are firm. Sheep sold at 5c.@6c.; Lambs from 6c.@10c. ₽ ℔.; Grass Veals from $6@$8 ₽ head, about 4c.@6c. ₽ ℔. if weighed. Hogs rose this forenoon; current prices, 5½c.@5¾c. ₽ ℔., live weight; 6¾c.@7½c. ₽ ℔., City dressed; Bacon Pigs, 7¼c. ₽ ℔.

SALES TODAY—COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

J. K. DOLBEY sold for self 219 Steers, Illinois and Texans mixed, from common to good, the Illinois from 11c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; the Texans from 9c.@10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. S. ROSENTHAL sold for self 111 Steers, Kentuckys, from coarse to fair, from 11c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. M. GOLDSMITH sold for self 32 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 Steers, Kentucky coarse Cattle, at 11½c., ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 Steers, Kentucky medium Cattle, at 11½c., ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for S. SADDLER 32 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for B. MEEKER, 45 Steers, Ohios, from medium to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼c. cwt.; again, for KELLY & Co., 178 Steers, Illinois and Ohios, an uneven lot, from 10c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight from 5¾ cwt.@7 cwt. W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 160 Steers, Illinois and Ohios mixed, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.@7¾ cwt. WHEY & GOFF sold for selves 110 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.@7½ cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for selves 88 Steers, Texans, chiefly with a few Illinois mixed in, from 10c.@11c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; also 72 Steers, Texans, at 8c. ₽ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; again 34 Steers, Ohios, medium Cattle, rather rough, from 11c. @ 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. H. HURD sold for MOOREHOUSE & WOOD, 104 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11¼c.@11½c.@12c. ₽ ℔. J. CHURCH sold for W. V. WOOD 17 Steers, Texans, at 9c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP YARD.

J. V. PIDCOCK sold 314 Sheep, weight 26,470 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 16 poor Ohio Lambs, weight 900 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 35 poor Ohio Lambs at $2 ₽ head; 41 Lambs, weight 2,280 ℔s., at 10c. ₽ ℔.; 111 Lambs, weight 6,020 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₽ ℔. KASS & HAUVER sold 104 Lambs, weight 6,300 ℔s., at 10c. ₽ ℔.; 30 Lambs, weight 1,570 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₽ ℔.; 50 Lambs, weight 3,130 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₽ ℔.; 67 Lambs, weight 3,800 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₽ ℔.; 37 Veals, grass-fed, from $6@$8 ₽ head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—COTTON dull; prices nominal, 19¼c. FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; Superfine and single Extras especially wanted; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 65@$4 87½; Double Extra Winter, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sample lots of No. 1 Red Winter sold at $1 18@$1 24. CORN dull and a shade lower; bulk Mixed, on track, 46c.@46½c.; No. 2 Mixed, in warehouse, 50c.; Mixed and Sacked, 55c.@57c. OATS dull, and prices have declined; new bulk Mixed, on track, 39c.@41c.; do., sacked, 44c.@45c. BARLEY—Small sales; good Fall at 80c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; sales of jobbing and order lots at $15@$15 25. Dry Salted MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c. BACON dull; jobbing and order lots sales: Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9¼c. LARD—no sales. HOGS—butchers paying $3 90@$4 40. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, and 1,700 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,600 bushels; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 207,000 bushels. By RAIL—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn, 7c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT neglected. CORN quiet and lower; sales, 24,000 bushels, No. 2 Western, at 58c.; 16,000 bushels at 57½c.; 8,000 bushels at 57c.; closing dull. OATS, RYE, BARLEY and SEEDS—Nothing doing. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES held at 94c. CATTLE dull; sales at yesterday's quotations; sales, 17 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,078 ℔s., at $5 25; 19 head Texas and Natives, averaging 1,050 ℔s., at $4 75; 20 head Illinois, averaging 982 ℔s., at $4 87½. SHEEP firm at yesterday's quotations; no demand for LAMBS; sales were made of 117 Canada Lambs, averaging 58 ℔s., at $5 40; 210 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 77 ℔s., at $4 20; 704 head Ohio, ranging from 80 to 94 ℔s., at $5. HOGS firm; sales, 441 head at $4 90@$5 25.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 21.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 41; 1 car do. at $1 42; 2,500 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 32; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33; 1 car do. at $1 35. CORN dull; sales, 3,500 bushels High Mixed at 63c.; 2,800 bushels do. at 64c.; 1 car, 65c. OATS—None in the market. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30, ₽ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—85,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 2,320,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—7,800 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 1,157,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—COTTON active; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 1,076 bales; gross, 155 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 51,031 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,805 bales; gross, 6,076 bales; exports to Havre, 6,449 bales; to Great Britain, 3,278 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,294 bales; coastwise, 6,206 bales; sales of the week, 7,000 bales. FLOUR scarce and firm; Superfine, $5; Double Extra, $6; Treble do., $6 75@$7. CORN firm; Mixed, 75c.; White, 79c.@80c. OATS easy at 65c.@67c. HAY unchanged. BRAN firm at $1@$1 05. PORK unchanged. BACON in good demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. LARD unchanged. SUGAR in good demand; Fair, 11¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 12¼c.@12½c. WHISKY firm at 92½c.@$1 03. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124½; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 112½.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 17 bales; gross, 21 bales; exports coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 3 bales; stock, 845 bales; net receipts of the week, 395 bales; gross, 540 bales; exports coastwise, 169 bales; sales of the week, 885 bales. FLOUR very dull for old stock and quiet for new; Howard-street Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50; City Mills, Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT active and firm; Amber, good to choice, $1 56@$1 60; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 40; Pennsylvania, $1 25@$1 40. CORN—Southern White steady at 73c.@80c.; do. Yellow weak at 72c.@73c.; Mixed Western, 71c. OATS firmer; new Southern, 60c.; old Western, 58c.@60c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, 94½c.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—COTTON—Demand fair and market firm; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c. FLOUR—Market buoyant but unsettled; New Family, $4 50@$6 50. WHEAT—Demand fair, but at lower rates; New, $1 18@$1 22. CORN unchanged and dull at 54c.@55c. RYE dull and unchanged; New, 70c.@75c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; many samples of new Iowa growth were exhibited on 'Change, but no disposition was manifested to contract. PORK dull and prices nominal at $14 50. LARD dull and unchanged; Summer-made, 9½c.; Winter Kettle, 10¼c. BULK MEATS dull and unchanged; Shoulders sold at 5¼c.; Sides at 6½c. BACON steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; sales at both prices; sales, 50 tcs. Clear Rib to come out of smoke at 8¼c. WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 92c.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT weak; declined 2¼c.@2½c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 13½@$1 14, seller July; in the afternoon heavy and unchanged. CORN quiet; declined 1c.; No. 2 Mixed, 49¼c.@49½c.; in the afternoon quiet. OATS declined 1½c.; No. 2, 44c.@44½c. RYE not very; No. 2, 59c.@60c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 70c. HIGHWINES held at 92c. PROVISIONS quiet and almost nominal; Mess PORK held at $14 25@$14 37½, seller August. LARD, 10¼c.@10½c., cash and seller July. Live HOGS steady at $4 40@$4 70. CATTLE in good demand at $2 90@$6. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 332,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 319,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady; Corn to Buffalo, 4c.

TOLEDO, O., July 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; declined 1c.@2c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 35; Old, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 21@$1 21½; No. 1 Red, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 20½; No. 3 do., $1 10; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 28. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 53½c.; Low Mixed, 55c.@55½c.; White, 64c. OATS dull; declined 1c.; No. 1, 53c.@60c., New and Old; No. 2, 50c.@55½c., New and Old; Michigan, 57c.; Rejected, 45c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—WHEAT quiet and steady. RYE dull and nominal. CORN easier; sales 800 bushels Western Mixed at 71c. BARLEY-MALT neglected. OATS dull and easier; sales all on private terms. BEEVES—Receipts large; little interest manifested in the market; average quality better than last week; one lot of Illinois Steers brought 7c. Apart with this exception 6½c. is the top of the market, and from that down to 4½c. Milch Cows—But little doing. SHEEP and LAMBS—Market about the same as last week; demand moderate; Sheep, 4c.@5c.; Lambs, 6c.@9c. HOGS—No sales; all go through in first hands.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—TOBACCO—Sales 160 hhds. Lugs, $6 50@$8 55; Low to Medium, $7@$12; Medium to good Cutting, $15@$23 50. COTTON strong, with an advancing tendency; Middling, 20½c. FLOUR in limited demand; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN quiet but firm. WHEAT—New Choice, $1 37@$1 40. CORN—Shelled, 70c. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $15 in round lots. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8¼c.@9c. LARD, 10¼c.@11½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15c.; Plain, 14c. WHISKY firm at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—FLOUR—Spring dull at $5@$5 25 for Medium and $5 25@$6 25 for Choice. WHEAT declined 2c.; No. 2, $1 10; $1 07@$1 07½, seller August. OATS dull; No. 2, 45c. CORN lower; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c. RYE firm; No. 1, 59c. BARLEY dull and prices nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 43,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour and 56,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4¼c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21.—COTTON—Demand light; holders firm; receipts, 103 bales; shipments, 211 bales; receipts of the week, 990 bales; shipments, 1,835 bales; sales, 1,243 bales; stock, 4,800 bales. FLOUR dull; prices nominal. CORN dull and nominal, 72c.@73c. OATS dull and unchanged. LARD, PORK and BACON quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 197 bales; exports, coastwise, 180 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,928 bales; net receipts of the week, 130 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 80 bales; to the Continent, 552 bales; coastwise, 1,282 bales; sales of the week, 600 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 159 bales; exports, coastwise, 383 bales; sales, 390 bales; stock, 5,203 bales; net receipts of the week, 658 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,112 bales; sales of the week, 400 bales.

NORFOLK, July 21.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 19¼c.@20c.; net receipts, 72 bales; exports, coastwise, 125 bales; stock, 657 bales; net receipts of the week, 679 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,130 bales; sales of the week, 50 bales.

MOBILE, July 21.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 566 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,845 bales; net receipts of the week, 936 bales; exports, coastwise, 586 bales; sales of the week, 275 bales.

BOSTON, July 21.—COTTON dull; Middlings 21¼c.; net receipts, 6 bales; gross, 235 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 74 bales; gross, 7,803 bales; exports to Great Britain, 35 bales; sales of the week, 1,400 bales.

GALVESTON, July 21.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 16 bales; net receipts, 214 bales; stock, 13,244 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,524 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,701 bales; coastwise, 3,258 bales; sales of of the week, 450 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 40 bales; sales, 45 bales; stock, 819 bales; net receipts of the week, 219 bales; exports, coastwise, 411 bales; sales of the week, 122 bales.

DETROIT, July 21.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; Fancy, $1 45; Extra, $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 21; CORN dull, and prices have declined. OATS quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21—1½ P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 91⅛.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, 92¼; 1867, 91⅞; 10-40s, 91¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91⅞; 10-40s, 91¼.

PARIS, July 21.—Rentes, 56 francs, 25 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,300,000 francs since last week.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales; the sales of the week foot up 69,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export, and 16,000 bales for speculation; total stock on hand, 660,000 bales, of which 385,000 are American; the receipts of the week were 53,000 bales, of which 25,000 were American; the actual exports of the week were 12,000 bales. Refined PETROLEUM, 18¼d.@18½d.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer and prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s.@10s. 3d. ₽ cental for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 10s. 10d. for Red Winter; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 12,500 American. Flour, 25s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal.

3 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed with a hardening tendency; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton afloat is estimated at 490,000 bales, of which 80,000 are American. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 ₽ ton.

LONDON, July 21.—Spirits PETROLEUM, 10¼d.@11d. ₽ gallon; Refined, 18d.@18½d.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 15s. ₽ ton. Common RESIN, 7s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE: OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D Byron.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London journals comment variously on the course of the Government regarding the purchase system in the army. The *Times* thinks the Constitution has been violently wrenched, but hopes the Lords will consider the effect on officers of the army rather than the indignity to themselves. The *Daily News* approves of the measure without qualification. The *Telegraph* exults over the measure. The *Post* thinks the course of the Government somewhat unconstitutional. The *Standard* thinks Mr. GLADSTONE has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament. The striking engineers at Newcastle have resolved not to compromise with their employers ....The municipal elections in Paris, to-morrow, promise to be exciting. The Radicals are said to be quite active. The German army of occupation has received orders to evacuate Amiens and Rouen and the Departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Eure. The *Avenir National*, of Paris, is undergoing prosecution for "calumniating the Government."...Decrees organizing Courts of law in Alsace and Lorraine have been issued in Berlin....Marshal SERRANO, having been entrusted by King AMADEUS with the formation of a new cabinet, yesterday designated his associates, and the Cortes adjourned in a state of tumult, amid the protests of the minority....A destructive fire occurred in Lisbon on Thursday, in which several persons lost their lives.

GENERAL.

Advices from South America to June 25 say the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Buenos Ayres.

The Boston regatta postponed from last 4th of July on account of the fog, took place yesday. In the first race *Starlight* won the first prize, and *Ianthe* the second. In the race for keel boats the *Coming* won the first prize, and *Tartar* the second. In the race for second-class boats the first prize was won by the sloop *Mist*, and the second by the sloop *Plauchelle*. For keel boats and centre-boards the sloop *White Cap* won the first prize, and the sloop *Olytie* the second. In the third race the sloop *Ripple* was the first to return, but allowances are under consideration, which deprive her of the first prize.

Mrs. HIGBY, the friend of Mrs. LAURA FAIR, declines to submit her head, which she says was fractured by an assault on her, to examination by the Police surgeons of San Francisco.

The whole of the business part of Truckee, Cal., has again been destroyed by fire. The loss is said to be immense.

In the boat races at Ingleside, Mass., yesterday, ELLIS WARD won the two-mile single scull race in 14:42; Harvard won the three-mile Freshman race in 20:18, and Amherst Agricultural crew won the three-mile University race in 17:47, with the Harvard crew second and the Brown crew third.

The thermometer on Thursday night indicated a temperature of only 16° above freezing at White Sulphur Springs, Vt.; but rose yesterday to 50°. Governor RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, has engaged a cottage there for the season. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Gen. BEAUREGARD, Gen. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, and others have also engaged cottages. P. DIEZ RIVERA, of the Spanish Legation, is there.

ROBERT BUFFAM, who murdered Mr. SEVARNS at Newburg, N. Y., last Winter, committed suicide on Thursday, in his cell, at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, in Auburn, by cutting his throat with a razor.

The annual tobacco fair, at Evansville, Ind., was closed last night, and was in every respect a grand success. The premiums offered for the different grades amounted to $2,500 in gold, and a large number of competitors were present. In addition to the regular Board buyers, there were representatives from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, New-York, Baltimore and other tobacco centres, causing very spirited bidding and guaranteeing full prices.

FLORENCE MITCHELL, of Litchfield, Minn., a school-teacher, of highly respectable parentage, was arrested recently for infanticide, and the dead child was found in her trunk. Justice YOUNG discharged the prisoner, and she immediately fled the country.

The official returns of immigration at this port for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, show that 107,114 passengers arrived here within that period, of whom 101.015 were actual immigrants—60,082 males, and 40,933 females. The leading nationalities of the new arrivals were: Germany, 30,814; Ireland, 26,149; England, 17,845; Italy, 8,671; Great Britain, (the locality unknown,) 6,672; Sweden, 5,727; Scotland, 4,613.

The Secret Accounts.

We publish this morning another series of extracts from Controller CONNOLLY'S books. We wish it to be understood that the warrants in question—and their true character will be detected on the most casual examination—were signed by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY. We further invite the attention of the *Staats Zeitung*, and honest Democrats everywhere, to this issue: Either the figures given on our front page are correct copies from Controller CONNOLLY'S books, or they are forgeries. If they are the former, HALL and CONNOLLY stand convicted of being parties to as plain a fraud as was ever committed; if they are forgeries, HALL and CONNOLLY had better come out and say so. We will make a correction in these figures whenever CONNOLLY can prove that they are wrong.

Now, let it be observed that this is not in any sense a political issue that we have raised. We ask the *Staats Zeitung* to notice that questions of *party* are now set aside. This is a question of figures, and we should like to hear what honest Democrats have to say to the figures we publish today. There may be differences of opinion as to the respective merits of the Republican and Democratic parties. But the figures given on our front page stand totally apart from such discussions. There they are, copied straight from the Controller's own books, and, as we truly believe, not susceptible of defense or explanation. It is said that we use strong language about HALL and CONNOLLY. Well, this is no time for mincing words. We know the members of the Ring to have dealt dishonestly with the public money, and we can prove that they have; and we say that they ought to be subjected to a criminal prosecution. If the public do not come to the same conclusion before we have completed our extracts from CONNOLLY'S books, then facts have lost power to convince, and public spirit must be regarded as dead.

We say to everybody, Republican or Democrat, look at the figures given on our first page, and judge for yourself what they mean. They show that warrants were received by INGERSOLL & Co., during the years 1869 and 1870, for **$5,663,646 83.** And what was this money drawn for? For Furniture supplied to the New Court-house, and repairs done to the same building. Observe—we are only quoting *County* accounts. The City accounts *reveal frauds of still greater magnitude*; but we speak now only of what we can prove. The extracts given elsewhere show fraud in every line. The dates on which the work was alleged to have been done, and the dates on which the warrants were drawn, are all mixed up and confused. These dates were evidently filled in at hap-hazard. The tricksters were not even clever at their work. They have made a jumble of it which the merest school-boy can see through. Look, for instance, at what G. S. MILLER, a carpenter, is supposed to have drawn in one month (June, 1870) for work done in the Court-house—and then remember that he drew large amounts every other month throughout the year:

June 3	$37,326 02
June 6	32,381 73
June 6	35,663 82
June 10	44,474 30
June 17	48,768 21
June 20	40,965 41
June 27	44,874 59
June 30	40,549 24
June 30	35,748 29
Total	**$360,751 61**

Is not this MILLER the luckiest carpenter that ever lived?

We will not, however, analyze these figures today. They speak for themselves—and we ask the public to decide in what light they place Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, who signed the warrants. Did JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS see the accounts now published on our front page when they signed their certificate? If they did not see them, what right had they to certify that the Controller's accounts were all right? How can they defend the imposition which they were the means of practicing upon their fellow-citizens?

Finally let us ask—is there no body of citizens with sufficient respect left for the good name of the City (to say nothing of their own pockets) to institute proceedings against HALL and CONNOLLY for signing these warrants?

Gen. Sherman on the Presidential Question.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has expressed his opinion that Gen. GRANT will not only be renominated for next President but that he will be, and ought to be, re-elected. This opinion coming from so sagacious and impartial an observer as the General, and from one whose opportunities for information regarding the public sentiment of the whole country are so extensive, is deserving of great weight. Gen. SHERMAN has plainly announced to the people, that he does not want the office of President of the United States, that he would not accept a nomination if tendered him, and that he would not serve if elected. Of all men in the country he is, therefore, the best qualified to give an unbiased judgment of the merits of the different candidates that have been spoken of for that office, and considering the fact that he has traveled, during the past year, over the greater portion of the territory of the United States, he is the best qualified to judge of the respective chances of these candidates. His opinion, then, is that Gen. GRANT "will be renominated and re-elected, and he thinks it will be the best thing that could happen for the country. So far as he has been able to judge from his travels in the South, and elsewhere, everything in the country is prosperous under GRANT'S Administration, and there is no occasion for a change."

This, we have no doubt, is the settled conviction of a very large majority of the people of this country, who have no political or personal ends to serve in deciding the result of the next Presidential contest, but whose only desire is to see an honest Administration of the Government. When we come to examine the grounds of opposition to the Administration of Gen. GRANT, as developed thus far, we find them, so far as they are not openly partisan in character, to be of the most puerile and contemptible kind. Look at the Democratic papers throughout the country, and see to what miserable rubbish they are compelled to resort as a basis for their criticisms on Gen. GRANT and his Administration. They are filled with low gossip and personal abuse. It is, moreover, humiliating to the national character to see the Chief Magistrate and every member of his family subjected to a species of attack that would disgrace a crowd of street rowdies. But this the Democracy must answer for as best they can. The fact that they persist in it is, of itself, proof of the invulnerability of the President to any legitimate or honorable mode of warfare; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose that the great body of the American people can be induced to withdraw their confidence from Gen. GRANT by mere vulgar abuse. Beyond scurrilous comments on the personal habits and movements of the President, and the diligent search for some third, fourth or fifth cousin of some member of the family who may happen to hold a petty office, the great Democratic Party and Press of the United States can offer the people absolutely nothing in the way of criticism on the Republican Administration except the everlasting Kuklux bill. This is the head and front of their offending; but the people understand full well that the Kuklux bill, if occasion should ever require its enforcement, will only result in the protection of the weak and the innocent against the outrages of a band of outlaws. This, as everybody knows, was the sole object of the bill, and so far from disapproving of it, there is not a peaceable and loyal man in the country, North or South, who would not favor the passage of a much more stringent law, if necessary, to secure the same object. The Democracy are fond of dwelling upon the slight disaffection in the Republican ranks, and try to extract a ray of hope for themselves from that source. But there are far more serious and wide-spread divisions among themselves—divisions that no earthly power can reconcile, and for which they can offer no remedy but the "cohesive power of public plunder." The disaffection among Republicans is confined to a very small clique of disappointed politicians; it does not reach the great body of the people. On the contrary, their faith in the integrity and honesty of purpose of Gen. GRANT was never stronger than it is today. Gen. SHERMAN, who has been among all classes, in all sections of the country, has found this to be the case; and hence his confident prediction that Gen. GRANT will be renominated and re-elected to the Presidency in 1872, and that the American people will be entirely satisfied with the result.

A "Wrench" to the British Constitution.

The Tory journals and statesmen of Great Britain have lately found that the time is very much out of joint. *Blackwood*, for July, dolefully quotes the following opinion of what it calls "the highest authority:" "The House of Commons is quite demoralized. All respect for order, all deference to constitutional usage and authority, seems to have died out among its members. I never saw such a mob as the body which is supposed to represent the people of England has become." The moral of complaints like this is, that Democrats with leveling ideas about land tenure, class privileges and the like, have got in hand two highly revolutionary bills, and with the Ministry at their head, and the country at their back, have been showing an ominous determination to make them become law. One of these measures is the Ballot, and the other the Army Regulation bill. The former is at present dragging its weary way through a somewhat listless House of Commons. The latter was shorn of half its clauses to escape the doom of being talked to death in the popular branch of the Legislature, and has just been saved by a startling stroke of prerogative, from being maimed beyond recognition in the House of Lords. The bill as originally introduced was a scheme for reorganizing the regular and volunteer army of Great Britain, and for abolishing the system of purchasing commissions by the officers of the enlisted regiments. As it went to the House of Lords, it was simply a measure for the abolition of purchase, and for vesting the appointment of the officers of militia and volunteers in the Secretary of War, who was also to be intrusted with the control of promotion in the regular army.

Even in its mutilated form, the bill received only a half-hearted support in the Lower House. The Liberal majority knew that if they deserted Mr. GLADSTONE on such an issue, they would have to face a severe reckoning at the hands of their constituencies. But the Liberal ranks of the House of Commons are very largely composed of rich tradesmen and manufacturers, just as the Tory benches are filled to a great extent by representatives of aristocratic families and wealthy landowners. Both classes were attached to the system of army promotion by purchase, though for different reasons. The "county families" had long been accustomed to regard the Army and the Church as the peculiar possessions of hereditary privilege—the only professions into which the younger son of a Lord could enter without losing caste by contact with trade, and in which stupidity was no bar to his success. The commercial classes, on the other hand, found that the army was one of the places where their wealth could buy their children into that fellowship with the landed aristocracy, which forms so common an object of the vulgar ambition of Britons of plebeian origin. Almost the only sincere adherents, therefore, which the Army bill had in the House of Commons, were the avowed Democrats who saw in it the preparation for social changes of a much more radical kind. By a diligent exercise of the party whip, it was at length passed to the Upper House. Had the Lords not been afraid of imperiling their own existence by fanning the growing opposition to their continuance as a law-making power, they would have thrown out the bill at once. As it was, they temporized, and hoped by protracted discussion to compel at least the abandonment of the bill for the present session. The conflict which the Lords were anxious to avoid, Mr. GLADSTONE has chosen to provoke. While the Peers were hesitating between the alternative of rejecting the Government proposal outright, or of contriving some means to shelve it, the Premier suddenly takes the essential clause of the bill out of their hands altogether. The House of Lords can now quarrel at their leisure over the empty husk of the obnoxious bill—the palpable "sop to the Democracy," over which their organs waxed so wroth. The Ministers of the Crown have advised that the royal prerogative, about whose safety the Tories were so much concerned, should be exercised to abolish the system which was instituted under its warrant. Thus, another revolution has been effected in England, not by the "act of Parliament" method, which the Duke of WELLINGTON believed in, but by a startling recourse to the prerogatives of the Throne to give expression to the voice of the people.

It is hardly to be wondered at, if most of the leading newspapers apprehend that the Constitution has been violently strained to effect a stroke like this. The British Constitution is the most undefined of all political instruments, and can only be said to exist by a species of legal fiction. The use and wont of centuries have made it what it is supposed to be, just as they have made the common law, and it requires study quite as laborious to be able to interpret the one as the other. History will probably be ransacked in vain for a parallel case to the one in dispute, and the matter can only be settled by the people through their representatives, giving the Ministerial proceeding their unqualified sanction. Meanwhile, however, the isolation of the House of Lords will become more apparent. It is somewhat ironical to advise the hereditary legislators, as some of the English papers do, to pocket the affront, pass the bill and let matters take their course. The Lords know that this would be equivalent to confessing themselves a mere Court of record for the decrees of the Lower House. The popular sentiment has already condemned them as a useless incumbrance to legislation. To sit down quietly under Mr. GLADSTONE'S audacious snub, would be to indorse public opinion, and to take away the only argument that remains for their existence, viz., their belief in themselves. On the other hand, to provoke a conflict now, and on such an issue, with the Liberal majority in Parliament and in the country, would equally tend to strengthen the sentiment which demands the abolition of their privileges. In any case, therefore, the step is an ominous one for the British House of Peers.

Rowing and the Late Regatta.

The victory of the Atalantas over the crack college club of the country will undoubtedly do much to stimulate rowing in this vicinity. For a long time the Harvard crew have been regarded as the amateur champions of the United States, and their prestige has no doubt been in great measure sustained by their refusal hitherto to compete with any but college clubs. The example set by the present crew, while it has dissipated the notion of this superiority, will result in permanent benefit to our boating interests. In this, as in other things, true excellence is only to be attained by comparison of styles and by constant struggles with the strongest opponents. On the other side of the water college crews do not hesitate to enter into competition with the best secular amateurs. In the late regatta at Henley, on the Thames, which came off last month, crews from Eton, Trinity College, Dublin, Oxford and Cambridge measured their strength with the famous London Rowing Club and clubs from Tynemouth and Kingston. Nor was the superiority of the latter by any means so manifest, since the great event of the meeting was won by the Oxford eights defeating the Eton and the London Club.

This is the right spirit. In athletic sports, exclusiveness means simply weakness. The Ingleside race has cemented a bond of interest between college and outside clubs which must be beneficial, and it has at the same time given our foremost boating College a lesson which was perhaps needed, and will certainly be useful. The comfortable Bostonian assurance of supremacy in all things is probably a little more fully developed in the scholastic precincts of Harvard than in the modern Athens itself. To convince a Harvard man that the Harvard stroke or the Harvard method of training was less than perfection, was not difficult, but impossible. Not even the defeat of their best crew by a confessedly inferior Oxford crew availed to shake this sublime confidence. Perhaps the victory of the Atalantas may have a most salutary effect. For, making all necessary concessions, the curious series of misfortunes which befell the Harvards, the necessary interruptions and scantiness of their practice, and perhaps their youth, the fact is clear that they were outrowed by the Atalantas from the start. Their Captain admitted as much, with unusual manliness. In view of the fact that his crew were beaten by more than a minute, or nearly twenty lengths, he could scarcely have done less. If the Harvards will set themselves to discover the secret of the Atalantas' superb stroke, preserved without a change to the end of a three-mile race, they may learn next year to turn defeat into victory.

In bringing out the best methods of rowing, still more in giving an impetus to its practice among our sedentary business men, such contests are extremely useful. There is scarcely any exercise more invigorating. hardly any pastime more attractive than this. And with all the advantages our City offers for its cultivation, we hope yet to see the time when a shell shall be no less common an article of property among gentlemen than a horse, and when the amateur oarsmen of the Hudson rival, if they do not surpass, the reputation of the amateur oarsmen of the Thames.

Robin Hood Come Again.

It was the favorite amusement of the robber barons, who made life exciting for their neighbors in the Middle Ages, to establish themselves in some convenient stronghold, and thence harry the country around. No trader could carry his goods within bowshot of their battlements without paying heavy toll, and trembling husbandmen in the vicinity were glad to purchase life at the cost of supporting, with generous contributions from their folds and granaries, this ruffianly business. The robber barons have disappeared before the march of modern progress, or live only in the discontented fancy of those ingenuous Communists, who see in every capitalist a spoiler of the poor. It is odd, therefore, to read in our own land and time of the establishment of just such a lawless despotism as once lorded it along the Rhine. LOWRY is the name of this robber baron of the period, and his stronghold is an island at the centre of an almost inaccessible swamp in Robeson County, North Carolina. There he dwells in state with his retainers, a motley crew of whites and blacks, runaway slaves of the war time, deserted soldiers of both armies, and miscellaneous outlaws of every stamp. His own color it is hard to fix with certainty, as some accounts make him a negro, while others assert, with no less positiveness, that he is a white man.

From this secure fortress he is wont to sally forth armed to the teeth and ravage the surrounding farms. Not a crime of any sort is committed for miles around, from a barn-yard theft or a highway robbery, to burglary, arson and murder, but is ascribed with almost certain justice to him and his gang. Nor does he seek the cover of darkness for his evil deeds. He comes out boldly in the daylight, and makes his requisitions openly and defiantly of his submissive vassals. Thus he will repair to one farm-house with his band, and demand breakfast, which we may well believe is speedily served him. On another he will levy for dinner. And so at the expense of his neighbors he leads a free and jovial life, returning each evening to his island laden with spoil, quite like the pictures WASHINGTON IRVING has left us, of Spanish castellan or Moorish alcalde, bearing back their plunder from the ravaged Vega.

Of course the authorities have heard of all this, and they sometimes make feeble efforts to check his career. But he never hesitates to give them battle, and so far with invariable success. About a week ago he "ambushed" the Sheriff's posse that had arrested his wife, and dispersed them with a loss of three killed and many wounded. With one of the enemy this chivalric cut-throat had a regular duel on the railroad track, each loading and firing repeatedly without effect. Last Monday this exploit was repeated, with the result of killing two prominent citizens and wounding another, as they were riding along the public highway in a buggy. These events, we learn, have plunged Robeson County into a state of terror, and the Sheriff is out with a posse of one hundred and fifty men, who have thus far been unable so much as to find the outlaws.

We trust that their failure will not be permanent. Such a state of things, however picturesque, is simply disgraceful to any civilized community. If the power of Robeson County is not sufficient to put down these assassins, the aid of the State should be invoked at once. These marauders have been defying the law, for years, and it seems strange that no determined action has before this been taken for their suppression. Such unpleasant "romances" of crime can scarcely be tolerated in America today.

The City of Ragusa and Life-Saving Apparatus.

The voyages of such vessels as the *City of Ragusa* may have some importance in calling attention to the practicability of crossing the seas in diminutive boats, but afford no practical solution of the problem. As this vessel crossed with but two men and a dog, no emigrant ship or ocean steamer could carry enough of such launches to rescue all their passengers and crew unless they refused all other freight. Most of the life-saving stations along our coast are provided with surf-boats and cars and other apparatus for rescuing crews and passengers from wrecks near shore, which have proved very effective wherever used. Capt. OTTENGER, of the Revenue Service, who has been more or less intimately connected with all the arrangements which the Government has made for saving lives from wrecks, now proposes that one or more of the revenue cutters shall be provided with mortars for throwing ropes over wrecks, and surf-cars for rescuing their passengers, so that these cutters may be able to remove crews and passengers from disabled or wrecked vessels, even though they may be unable to approach safely within several hundred yards of each other, or to communicate by means of boats. This plan seems simple and practical, and has, we understand, been indorsed by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of this City, who intend to recommend it to the Government for adoption.

Again we notice that an Englishman has proposed an inclosed launch propelled by a hand-screw, to be worked by the crew or passengers, which is intended to be used as a surf-boat or in communicating with vessels in a heavy sea. The lookout of this launch is arranged after the manner of the pilot-house in the first monitor, and is so constructed as to be perfectly water-tight, while provision is also made for supplying the occupants with fresh air. This style of boat has only recently been brought forward in England, but if it proves successful, many of the larger ocean steamers will undoubtedly be provided with these launches. Some practical good seems likely to come from this suggestion of Capt. OTTENGER, and from the invention of this Englishman, to which we have alluded, but voyages like that of the *City of Ragusa* are becoming too common to elicit any great surprise, and are utterly valueless except as means of gaining notoriety for some silly adventurer.

MINOR TOPICS.

By an accident we referred to Mr. W. B. ASTOR as one of the Astor-Taylor Committee, instead of JOHN JACOB ASTOR. We regret the injustice thus done to Mr. W. B. ASTOR, and which is corrected in the following note:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are wrong in naming me as one of the Controller's Committee. It was my son, JOHN JACOB ASTOR. Please print this note in correction, and oblige yours respectfully,

WM. B. ASTOR.

NO. 34 PRINCE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1871.

On the 15th of July the New-York *Leader*, which is Mayor HALL's personal organ, published, in large capitals, in two places on its editorial page, the following:

"It would be more delicate for the infidels of the Evening Post, while they attack the members of the City Government, to draw off the hounds whom they send to dog the Mayor with piteous howls for Corporation printing, and for payment of their illegal and blackmailing demands on the City Treasury."

Last evening the *Post* gave evidence in its leading column that it had taken the hint. The *Post* sneers at the war the TIMES is waging on the villainies of the City Government. It says we have failed to produce proof of our accusations. This statement involves dense ignorance or willful falsehood, and on this point we do not think that the *Post* is densely ignorant. It is only necessary to say that our articles of the 8th and 20th, giving proofs from CONNOLLY'S own books of the thefts perpetrated by the present City Government, were before it when the remarks in question were written. Has the *Post* "drawn off its hounds," or is this article an indication that they have been successful!

A report comes by cable that a conference of European Powers will shortly be held for the purpose of establishing a system of uniform import duties. Sanguine people must beware of jumping to the conclusion that the States of Europe are at all likely to make early preparations for a Customs Union, as a preliminary to a general federation which will usher in the "parliament of man—the federation of the world." The report probably originates from the fact noticed in our Berlin correspondence of yesterday, that Austria and Germany are endeavoring to establish uniform Customs duties, and that a conference of representatives of both Powers will shortly be held for that purpose. Even on this limited scale, the project is full of difficulties. To expect its further extension at the present moment is perfectly Utopian.

The cholera continues its dreadful ravages in Persia, but there is, as yet, no indications to show that the contagion has passed to another stage of the orbit across which it has heretofore moved. The tardy cleaning out of so vile a nursery of disease as Gotham-court, is almost the only indication we have that our Board of Health is placing us in a position to face advancing pestilence with calmness. They have, it is true, protested against the stagnant pools of water which breed malaria in the upper parts of the City. But neither with regard to these nor with reference to our filthy streets has the Board spoken with sufficient emphasis and decision. For the results of such neglect they will be held in the first instance responsible, unless they place distinctly before the Department of Public Works all the consequences which may be apprehended from its cynical disregard of the lives of the people.

A correspondent sends us a pamphlet to show what Roman Catholics would teach in our public schools if they could. It is entitled, "*What Every Christian Must Know and Do,*" and is issued by the Archbishop of Dublin, "for missions and general use." It is a brief and simple statement of what the Roman Catholic Church deems necessary to secure salvation. The book enjoins the utmost rigor in preventing the exercise of any possible Protestant influence over members of the Church or their children. "It is a mortal sin," is here written, "to doubt, disbelieve or deny the Catholic faith." "It is bad to go to prayers or sermons in Protestant places of worship." "You must not read Protestant tracts or books." "Children must not go to Protestant schools, or schools forbidden by Bishops or parish Priests." And a sharp lookout is kept, by means of the confessional, over the observance of these rules. The pamphlet is one of many illustrations of the intolerance which is inseparable from the Romish Church, and which only needed application to politics to make it dangerous.

The City of Los Angeles, Cal., is just now honored with the presence of a most extraordinary glutton. He is a native of the Grand Duchy of Monaco, and seems to have had an eventful life. At the age of three years he could masticate coarse dried beef, and at nineteen had such a voracious appetite that the Grand Duke, probably fearing a famine in his small principality, sent him, as one of a purchased quota, to Roumania, whence he afterward escaped to the United States. Immediately on his arrival at Los Angeles he ate thirty-four pounds' weight of pork, pork-fat, train-oil, and tallow-candles, and subsequently consumed all the cold joints of a good-humored *restaurateur*, to whom he offered a twenty-five cent stamp to cover the damage. The citizens of Los Angeles, like all Californians, have a peculiar fondness for "big things," and the result is, that instead of riding this "big eater" out of the town on a rail, they have taken hold of him with their accustomed enthusiasm, and now offer to back him for a "square meal" against the world.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Bergh.

Rev. JOSEPH FREDERICK BERGH, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Seminary of the Reformed Church at New-Brunswick, died in that city on Thursday evening of softening of the brain. Mr. BERGH was born in Antigua in 1812, and was the son of a Moravian Missionary. He was educated in the Moravian schools of England, and came to the United States in 1825, entering the school of the Moravians at Nazereth, Penn., where he graduated. He was finely educated in the classics and modern languages, and taught chemistry in the school from which he graduated for some years. In 1835 he entered the Reformed Church. He was engaged for some time in the pastorate in Philadelphia, and afterward in a Professorship at the Denominational School in Mercersburg, Penn. On account of some difficulty in the German Reformed Church, he severed his connection, going into the Dutch Reformed Church in 1852. He then studied medicine, and was admitted to practice. He was then again engaged in the pastorate, and afterward edited a denominational paper in Philadelphia. For ten years he has held his position in the Seminary, part of the time being a lecturer in Rutgers College. He was connected with the New-York *Observer*, and also with the *Christian Intelligencer*. He was the author of a number of books and pamphlets, the best known of which is his *Reply to Archbishop Hughes on the Doctrines of Protestantism*, which had a circulation of 150,000 copies. The funeral will take place on Monday.

POLITICAL.

Action of the Ninth District Republicans—Strong Resolutions Against the Authors of the Riot.

A spirited and encouraging meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held at the Bleecker-street Hall, last evening. There was a very large and animated attendance. Mr. GEORGE F. MERKLE presided. The first business transacted was the appointment of the following gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee: Joseph Souder, George B. Doane, Jr., James Webb, James Cummings, Frank S. Lambert, Jesse Travis, John W. Cooper, Thomas Branigan, Livingston H. Cargill, Charles A. Morgan, Gilbert J. Hunter, Frank Meyer, Henry D. Lynch, Jacob Lewis, Nelson D. Thayer and James Hamilton. A committee to prepare by-laws, composed of Messrs. James W. Farr, Nathaniel Appleton and Norman Stratton, was also appointed.

Mr. NATHANIEL APPLETON subsequently offered a series of resolutions in regard to the action of the Mayor and Police Superintendent on the occasion of the late riot. He prefaced them with a few remarks, characterizing HALL'S conduct as a mean and cowardly surrender to the threats of a mob. He said that if the authorities had been overpowered and had then surrendered it would have been more noble, but to surrender in advance was infamous. He wished to know if any one thought that Gov. HOFFMAN was unaware of the trouble until the day previous to the riot. He commended the action of Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, in the highest terms, and closed by saying that HOFFMAN would have never issued his proclamation had he not been compelled to do so by the voice of the Press and the public.

Mr. FRANK S. LAMBERT spoke a few words in support of the resolutions. He said that the riot would result in great good, and would teach the lesson that America belonged to Americans. He mentioned that he was one of the party assailed on the day of the procession, and he felt certain that every good citizen who saw the riot would never vote again for the party which represented it. He suggested that mention be made in the resolutions of the public journals for their strong opposition to the mob. Foremost among them were the Republican newspapers. That upright journal, the NEW-YORK TIMES [applause] was striking harder blows against the wicked rulers of the City than they had even received by their course in the riot. Its exposé of municipal corruption in Thursday's issue, said Mr. LAMBERT, was the worst and most damaging indictment that had ever been presented against the Ring. It showed that Mayor HALL had been weighed in the scales and found false to his God and to the country which gave him birth.

The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we denounce and indignantly condemn the cowardly surrender in advance of our constitutional rights and prerogatives by the infamous Order No. 57 to the mere threats of a mob.

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall Ring have by this last abuse of power covered themselves with such everlasting infamy, and the City with dishonor, that it becomes the bonden duty of all good citizens to unite, regardless of party, to banish them from the offices they have so long disgraced, and to bury them so deep beneath the obloquy of an outraged community that no political resurrection will ever restore them to life again.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks are hereby tendered to our gallant citizen-soldiers and the Police for their late noble deeds of daring and heroic defense of our imperilled liberties.

Resolution were adopted thanking Messrs. WM. ORTON and JACKSON H. SCHULTZ for their labors in re-enrolling the Republican Party of this City. Eighty-five new applications to unite with the Association were presented at the meeting.

Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.

The Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District held a meeting last evening at No. 86 Sixth-avenue, to complete their organization. GEO. W. CLARK, Esq., President of the Association, took the chair and made a short speech, strongly supporting the course of the Administration, and a committee was appointed to provide permanent head-quarters. WM. TERHUNE, Esq., Secretary of the Association, read the names of the newly-appointed Committees, as follows: Executive Committee—F. A. Conkling, Jacob H. Gumble, H. C. Overing, C. Ties, Joseph Smith, Christian Cline, Edward Buss, Thomas Wilhelm, John D. Lawson, Cornelius Van Cott, Lewis Hopps, John H. Allen, J. J. Carroll, Wm. Morgan, Thomas Cook. Committee of Admission—F. F. Busch, Edward Terhune, Wm. Merton, W. Van Cott, Charles Weigelman. Finance Committee—E. C. Benedict, A. J. Campbell, A. J. H. Duganne, James A. Richmond, Dennis F. Burke.

Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District met last evening, the President, Col. JOEL W. MASON, in the chair, and a very large attendance present. The District Executive Committee was announced by the President, consisting of one member from each election district, twenty in all; also, a Finance Committee, and Committee on Admissions.

Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL, Chairman of the delegation to the City Central Committee, spoke in reference to the importance of the meeting of the Central Committee next Friday evening. The eyes of the Republicans of the State were upon them, and their action would be watched with interest everywhere.

Hon. C. A. FLAMMER, another member of the Central Committee, who stood with the Ninth Regiment on the day of the riot, was called upon for an account of his experience on that occasion. He said that he could add nothing to the very full reports already given. A Committee on By-laws was also appointed. The meeting then adjourned.

Tenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The first meeting of the Union Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District was held, last evening, at Concordia Hall, on Avenue A, J. N. PATTERSON, Jr., presiding. After the regulations and by-laws lately adopted had been read, and various committees appointed, Mr. G. S. MCWATERS offered a series of resolutions, stating that as it was beyond doubt that the late riot was caused by the mismanagement of the Democratic Party, they protested against any infringement of their municipal rights; that their gratitude was due to those who had been instrumental in quelling the disturbance, and their sympathies to those who had suffered by it. It was also resolved that the thanks of the Association were due to the editor of the TIMES for the fearless exposures of the robberies perpetrated by the Tammany Hall officials, and it was hoped that an abridged form of the articles would be printed for general use. Adjourned.

The Working Men of the Twentieth Ward—They Denounce Gov. Hoffman.

At an informal meeting of the officers and a few members of the Working Men's Club of the Twentieth Ward, last evening, in Milleman's Hall, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Previous to the celebration on the 12th inst., this Society resolved to leave all in the hands of the properly constituted authorities, who possessed the power and stability to put down any organization by moral force that might be calculated to disturb the peace of the majority of the population of this City, and having full reliance that such would be the case, and

Whereas, The Governor at 1 A. M. of that day ordered out the military and Police 5,000 strong, fully armed and equipped, to defend an illegal organization known as the Orangemen; and,

Whereas, This force, commanded by the Governor, in chief caused the death of 100 men, women and children, who were merely innocent spectators of what as they had been of many other demonstrations; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as Christian men, having charity and good-will toward all men, races and creeds, denounce and absolutely condemn the action taken by Gov. HOFFMAN; and further that the dead and dying in our several hospitals shall ever be cherished as mementoes against him which this organization will not forget.

Ordered by the Working Men's Club of the Twentieth Ward.
HUGH FARLEY, President.
THOMAS ROONEY, Secretary.

There would have been a large meeting, the President said, but for the assemblage of the several Hibernian societies, last night, and to which the working men of this Club belonged.

Vandalism in Paterson.

On Thursday the family vault of J. H. BURHAN, at the cemetery on the heights above Paterson, was found open, and an investigation revealed a fearful scene within. The door had been forced and the coffin boxes all opened. The silver plates had been torn from all the coffins and in one case the coffin itself had been torn open and the lid broken in pieces, evidently for the purpose of seeing whether the hinges as well as the plate were of silver. The skeleton in this coffin, with the dust, was exposed and presented a ghastly sight. There had evidently been a party of these ghouls, since the outer door and its fastenings were more than ordinarily heavy and no single person could have forced them.

High-Handed Outrage by Hibernians.

The head-quarters of the Eighteenth Ward Tammany Hall General Committee are at WM. O'DONNEL'S, No. 210 Third-avenue. The globes on the gas-fixtures in the rooms and store have the portraits of prominent politicians painted on them. A number of them contained the likeness of Gov. HOFFMAN. Last evening a gang of about a half-dozen Irishmen entered the place and demolished all the globes which contained the likeness of Gov. HOFFMAN, and escaped before the Police could be summoned.

ROWING AT INGLESIDE.

Fine Day and Good Weather for the University Races.

Astonishing Result of the Contest of the College Crews.

The Race Won by the Amherst Farmers in 17:47 1-2.

Scenes and Incidents of the Other Events of the Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INGLESIDE, near HOLLYOKE, Mass., July 21.—Thousands of people witnessed the closing race of regatta week here today, and I venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that every one of them was astonished at the result of the last of all—the University race. The farmer boys won it—the awkward crew of the Amhurst Agricultural College, who were considered bold, very bold indeed, when they entered to row this season against the trained and scientific Harvards and the Browns. They won it, too, in a most brilliant and gallant manner. They made the astounding time of 17:47½, the second best time ever made by a college crew, and they passed the stake-boat as the Harvards were struggling full fourteen lengths behind, and the Browns twenty to twenty-one. The excitement to-night is intense, and the stock of the modest Agriculturists is high in the scale. Money, to use the sporting phrase, has changed hands wonderfully, and those who talked the loudest before the races, now give place to those who talked the least.

SCENES ON THE RIVER BANK.

The scenes of the day were not unlike those presented at Quinsigamond in former years. The crowd of excited spectators was there; college colors were conspicuously displayed—the magenta by Harvard's friends, brown and white by Brown's champions, and the maroon and white in stripes by the Amherst men; and the interested and interesting face and graceful form of many a pretty girl and coquettish maiden gave that beauty and charm, without which a College regatta would be a sorry affair indeed. The spectators gathered in largest knots about the hotel which overlooks the river, and at either end of the course, and some, after witnessing the start in one or another race, hurried in carriages over a road which for some distance follows the river and brings up at the bridge at the end of the course, (not of the town, as the types made me say in a previous dispatch.)

THE FINAL PRACTICE-PULLS.

The crews were out for the last time for practice before the races early this forenoon. The river was then almost as quiet as a mill-pond, the air was cool and invigorating, and lazily floating clouds prevented the sun from casting its fierce rays upon the water. The men in each boat evidently felt the influence of the pleasant weather, as they went to their work in a free and easy manner, which was pleasure to observe, and pulled as if it was all nothing but play. Quite a number of spectators witnessed their performances, among whom were friends of each, and from the remarks I heard here and there I judge each crew's friends were ready to back it with enthusiasm. As they came out for rest I had a quiet chat with the leading men in each crew, and, in order to properly present them to the TIMES' readers I give all that I learned, and some things that I previously knew about them, below.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

The University crews are Brown, Harvard and Amherst Agricultural, as I have already stated in former letters. First, of the Browns. Its characteristics are—gritty and light. It is made up as follows:

Captain and stroke, C. C. Luther, of Worcester, Class of '71; No. 2, W. E. Caldwell, of Providence, Class of '73; No. 3, A. M. Smith, New-England Village, Mass., Class of '73; No. 4, W. H. Reeby, of Worcester, Class of '74; No. 5, A. D. McClellan, of Grafton, Mass., Class of '73; bow, E. H. Luther, of Worcester, Mass., Class of '73.

All the '73 men have pulled one race with the Narragansetts, of Providence, and the Harvard Scientifics. LUTHER, the stroke, has been pulling more or less the last four years, but never in a regatta race. He is one of the most active boating men in the College. Last year he was the Brown Freshmen's trainer. He weighs 153 pounds, is twenty-four years old, and is said to be "awful gritty" by those of his enthusiastic admirers who have watched his work. CALDWELL pulled No. 4 in last year's winning Freshmen crew, at Worcester. He pulls a very pretty oar. He is not muscular, but he is tough; takes things easy, but "lasts forever." He weighs 140 pounds. SMITH pulled the same position in the Freshmen crew of last year as in this. He is considered one of the very best men in the boat. He is strong, has good wind and first-rate pluck. He weighs 156 pounds. REEBY is a new man. He has never before pulled in a race. He does well, works hard, and is considered a very promising oar. The fault that is found with him is that he's too honest. He wants to do the pulling for the entire crew. He weighs 143 pounds. McCLELLAN is a little fellow, but "a whole team." He is called by his fellows "The Little Giant." He was No. 5, also, in last year's boat. He is the coolest fellow in the boat; the most muscular, though the lightest; never gives out nor confesses himself tired. He has pulled in several Class races. His weight is only 118 pounds. E. H. LUTHER, the bow, is a brother of the stroke. He has pulled in pretty much everything that has represented Brown. He has pluck, endurance, steadiness and a clear head; he was never known to say "stop." He was bow of last year's Freshman crew, and then did excellent service. The crew has been together since the 1st of March, though not in hard training but three weeks. Their diet is simple and plain. They live on beef mainly, prepared in the simplest style; dry bread; weak tea, without milk or sugar, and a very little water,—about nine swallows a day. Their trainer doesn't allow them to eat butter, nor to use tobacco in any form, or use any kind of liquor. He lets them eat all they want, and urges them to take plenty of exercise. Their trainer is JOHN BLEW, of New-York. He used to row, it will be remembered, in the Biglin crew. He has the reputation of being a first-rate oarsman and a thorough trainer. For the information of those who do not know him, I will repeat the description one of the crew gives of him: "He is comical, witty, dry, long-legged, and lean." Last year he trained the Amhersts. The crew pull in a cedar shell, 49 feet long by 20 inches wide. Its weight is 140 pounds. Their practice boat has been last year's winning shell. The Brown stroke is something like the Harvards. It is a long reach forward, a pull back with straight arms and straight back, and a quick recover.

The Harvards have made no change since the race of Wednesday, in which they were beaten by the Atalantas, of New-York. They didn't seem very confident of success this morning when they came from the water, but they doubtless felt better than when preparing for the contest on Wednesday. The crew is as follows:

Captain and bow, N. G. Reed, of Cambridge, Class of '71; No. 2, W. T. Sanger, of Cambridge, '71; No. 3, Wm. Loring, of Boston, '72; No. 4, G. L. Jones, of Templeton, '71; No. 5, Alanson Tucker, of Boston, '72; stroke, George Bass, of Chicago, '71.

The average age of the crew is twenty-two; weight, 154. This heaviness is against them. They don't pull with unity or confidence, for the reason—as I have striven to impress the reader through this correspondence, simply in justice to the crew—that they haven't been but a very short time together, and feel that they don't do as well as the public, who judge them by former long-practiced crews, expect of them. This morning they pulled very well. Their stroke is the regular Harvard stroke: a sharp pull at the commencement, even through to the body. When the back comes perpendicular the stroke ends. A strong back rather than strong arms are required. This crew has been pretty thoroughly described. This is REED's third and last year as Captain. LORING pulled three years ago in the Freshmen's boat. JONES has pulled the last two years, and BASS was one of the two subs. in the international four-oared crew who pulled against the Oxfords in England, on the Thames. The most powerful man, so far as looks go, is BASS. The crew, had it had practice, would represent Harvard better than any previous one, for the men are all splendid oarsmen.

The Amherst Agriculturals are a fine set of men, and their trainer, JOSH. WARD, is proud of them. They are as follows:

Stroke, F. C. Eldred, of Sandwich, Mass., Class of '73; No. 2, F. M. Somers, Greenfield, '72; No. 3, G. H. Allen, Marion, Mass., '71; No. 4, H. B. Simpson, Hudson, N. Y., '73; No. 5, A. D. Norcross, of Monson, Mass., '71; Captain and bow, George Leonard, New-Bedford, '71.

The crew have practiced but ten days under WARD. The boating knowledge has been gained in an old boat, but they seem to be possessed of a good deal of it. Their boat is that which the Amherst College crew had last year at Worcester. It is 50 feet long by 19 inches wide. WARD says that the time is so short that he concluded not to put the boys on severe training. So he has given them coarse food and a plenty of advice. "Let me have ten days longer," says WARD "and I'll make a crack crew of my boys." They are a modest set. Eldred weighs 149 pounds, Somers 152, Allen 150, Simpson 149, Norcross 138, and Learned 141. Their average age is twenty years.

THE FRESHMEN CREWS.

Both the Freshmen crews, the Harvards and Brown, have had excellent practice, and neither have anything to complain of. The Harvards are:

Stroke, R. H. Dana, third, Cambridge; No. 2, Wendell Goodwin, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; No. 3, H. L. Morse, Boston; No. 4, W. C. Sanger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 5, G. W. White, Charlestown; bow, A. L. Devens, Cambridge.

They have been together as a crew since early Spring, and pulled many a pleasant afternoon at dusk on the "sluggish Charles," the famous Harvard practicing water. DEVENS makes an admirable captain, and DANA—who, by the way, is a son of RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.—an admirable stroke. They have been up here for three weeks, and have been in constant practice. Their boat is a Blakie cedar shell, 49 feet long, 20 inches wide. Their average age is nineteen, and weight 150. The weight of each is as follows: DANA, 148; GOODWIN, 158; MORSE, 156; SANGER, 158; WHITE, 142, and DEVENS, 143. They have lived on plain food; have drank a plenty of milk and water, and eaten plentifully of oat-meal.

The Brown Freshmen crew have been together since April, and have trained "hard," under N. R. KNIGHT, of the Narragansett Club, of Providence, who pulls a single scull in the handsomest manner possible. The crew is composed as follows:

Stroke and Captain, H. Cornett, of Providence; No. 2, Albert Gallop, of Providence; No. 3, W. Hurd, Boston; No. 4, P. H. Case, of Newport, R. I.; No. 5, J. L. Lincoln, Jr., Providence; bow, P. A. Sayles, Providence.

Their average weight is 144, age nineteen. Four of them, the stroke, Nos. 2 and 3, pulled together in the Class race last Fall. Their boat is an Elliot, a Spanish cedar, 49 feet long by 19 inches wide, and it weighs about 150 pounds. This morning, on coming up from their house, they seemed modestly confident and pleasantly happy.

THE OPENING RACE.

The first race of the day was between single sculls. This was under the patronage of the Springfield Club, and introduced as a local contribution to the sport of the day. The race was a mile and repeat, for prizes of $75 and $25. The entries were JAMES TEN EYCK, of Pittsfield; THOS. BUTLER, of Boston; "Paudeen" HARRINGTON, of Springfield; MICHAEL HURLEY, of Chicopee, and ELLIS WARD, of Newburg, N. Y., one of the WARD brothers. The boats were called at about 4½ o'clock, and they were started soon after. They went off in the order mentioned above. Immediately after the start they spread out, and soon it became evident that the contest was to be between WARD and BUTLER. WARD very quickly took the lead, he led by two or three lengths around the stake-boat, and came in at the close, just gaining the victory. He was put to hard work, however, by BUTLER, who reached home only a little over four seconds behind. WARD's time was 14:42 and BUTLER's 14:46¾. HARRINGTON came in third, three lengths behind BUTLER.

THE FRESHMEN'S RACE.

At about 5 o'clock the Freshmen were called. Then, and till the end of the racing, the water was as smooth and the weather as delightful as in the forenoon, when the last practice row was taken. Each of the crews appeared promptly, but, through various causes, the start was delayed for some time. The Harvards wore magenta-colored kerchiefs, and the Browns brown, and both were bare-backed. The choice of positions was won by the Browns, and they took the east side, by hugging which they might legitimately cut the course. When the warning word of the starter was given, they came at once into line, and both took the word "Go" in splendid style. This was given at exactly 5:32. For a half minute the two crews pulled exactly abreast. Then the Harvards began slowly to gain. A minute later the lead was half a length, and it took all of three minutes to enlarge the gap to a full length. At this time the Harvards were pulling a forty-four stroke and the Browns a forty, and both crews were working steadily and well. At a point somewhere about the mile and a half flag the Harvards succeeded in taking the Browns' water and in gaining thereby a slight advantage. The Browns, however, pulled along bravely, but the gap widened more and more until the last mile was begun, when the Browns making a stronger effort, or the Harvards losing a little of their vigor, gained a trifle, and doubtless would have gained more had they not been obliged to steer out of their course to get out of the water of a clumsy barge in which some crazy fellows were crowding. The Harvards kept on, and passed the stake-boat victoriously, and amid the exhilarating ring of the Harvards' "Rah!" "Rah!" "Rah!" heard the gun-shot announcing the victory. The Harvard time was 20:18 and the Browns 20:45. The Browns made no complaint against the obstructing barge, and the referee deciding that the time could not have been sufficiently reduced to defeat the Harvards, gave the matter no further consideration. The usual cheers were interchanged, and then both crews rowed back to their houses.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The crews which participated in this race, the conclusion of which had so astonished everybody, were called soon after the Freshmen disappeared, but it was after 7 when they started. Amherst responds first to the call, the Harvards came out next and the Browns some considerable time after the others. The Amherst men wore white pants and white caps; the Harvards as in the race of Wednesday with the Atalantas, with the addition of magenta kerchiefs, and the Browns appeared in brown. The Amhersts excited but little notice comparatively, in the crowd about the boat-house, and odds were freely offered for the Harvards. The Browns, too, had many enthusiastic friends. While waiting for the warning, the crews pulled about behind the course, and when they got it they came around quite promptly, in line, and exatly at 7:04 P. M. the word was shouted, and each of the three papers shot off magnificently. The Browns took the water first, and led the Harvards for about three-quarters of a mile. Then the latter put more in the work and slowly crawled up to their opponents, gaining more and more each second, until they came up abreast. Then, for a mile, there was one of the prettiest neck-and-neck races ever seen. At length the Harvards crept an inch or so ahead. Then a little more and further again, until when on the last mile or so, they showed several lengths of clear water. During this time the Amherst Agriculturals were putting in ponderous strokes. When the Harvards and Browns were neck and neck they were pulling at the rate of a half mile a minute and a stroke of forty-seven. A half mile out they took the lead, and when they appeared in sight to those at the end of the course they seemed to be a dozen lengths ahead of the other two. The excitement at this moment was intense. It was first thought that the leading crew were the Harvards, and "Hip her up, Harvard," "Tuck it to 'em, REEDY," were frantically yelled by the wearers of the magenta; but suddenly somebody discovered the mistake of the Harvard men, and his shout, "Why, its the Amhersts, by King," brought out such surprised and frantic yells of "Amherst," "Oh, Amherst," "Go it Aggys," &c., that it was impossible for the soberest to keep cool. The Amhersts came bounding on and passed the stake-boat with such a powerful pull—a forty-two stroke—that they shot way under the bridge, a dozen lengths beyond. It was found that their time was 17:47½—better than anything ever made, save once by the Yales in 1865. The Harvards were forty-three seconds behind the Amhersts, and the Browns nineteen behind Harvards. The rowing of the Amhersts was not by any means scientific. It was simply a strong pull and a long pull. As one of the Brown men expressed it, "they pulled all over the boat, but like death;" and a Harvard man said, "It was a fearful stroke, but they made their old boat hum." It seemed as if they raised their boat clean out of the water every time they pulled. After the cheers, they turned round and backed to their house, where they were received almost literally into the big, clumsy arms of old JOSH. WARD, who was as pleased over their victory as if he had won it himself.

PRESENTING THE PRIZES.

The prizes were presented immediately after the close of the regatta, at the Ingleside, by the officers of the day, with a little ceremony and a little lunch. The races of today redeem the season, and regatta week closes brilliantly, thus proving for the thousandth time the ancient saw that a "bad beginning insures a good ending." To-night the winning crew and their friends are making merry. The sounds seem something like those heard on the last night of regatta week in the past. The Inglesiders—those of the hotel especially—have done today all that could have been done for the comfort and enjoyment of the crowd; and, though it is not likely that another college regatta will take place here, the remembrances of the place and the influence of its grand beauty will long be present.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Democrats Burying the Hatchet—Mrs. Higby and Mrs. Fair—Burning of Truckee Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—The Democracy, hitherto divided into four factions, have agreed upon terms of peace, and promise to become united for the coming election.... Mrs. HIGBY, otherwise Lisle Lester, who alleged that she had been knocked down and had her skull broken on account of the part she had taken in behalf of Mrs. FAIR, declines to see the physicians sent by the Chief of Police to ascertain the character and extent of her injuries, and claims to have received a threatening letter sent from Oregon. The detectives are satisfied that the affair is nothing more than a cheap attempt to create sympathy for Mrs. FAIR, the convicted murderess, on the ground that she is a persecuted woman....The whole business portion of the City of Truckee, Cal., on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the great lumber depot of the Sierra Nevada region, was burned again yesterday. The loss is immense.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 22—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer has extended over the country during Friday afternoon, north and west of the Blue Ridge and Pennsylvania. The area of lowest pressure is off the Atlantic coast. The temperature remains quite low on the lakes; north-westerly winds prevail in the Middle States; light winds and calms elsewhere. An area of rain and cloud has passed during Friday from the Ohio Valley and lower lakes south-eastward to the Middle Atlantic. Clear and pleasant weather now prevails generally east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting in New-Jersey.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Saturday, very generally from Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, with light winds from the north-west and south-west.

The Commercial Agency Case in St. Louis—How Business Credit is Manufactured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—The case of MELLIER against SHEPHERD, manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was before the Circuit Court yesterday, the hearing being on the motion of the defendant to dissolve the injunction granted a few days ago, enjoining the circulation of the July number of *Bradstreet's Commercial Reports*, on the ground of the false and injurious rating of the plaintiff. Several witnesses testified to the solvency of Mr. MELLIER, his business qualifications, integrity, &c., also that he is doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. KING, formerly an employe of the Agency, testified to the mode of transacting the business of the Agency. He said that most of the reports were manufactured in the office. From the time Mr. SHEPHERD took charge, the reports were based on the old reports. The city reports were all copied into the letter-book, and then forwarded to New-York. A book called the "black book" was kept, in which all unfavorable reports were copied. Every one in the office had access to this book. He testified that Bradstreet's Agency was partial to subscribers, and that a gold-headed cane would often raise a man's rating. The plaintiff had been reduced from the rating of "C. C. D. D.," a very high rating, to "D. E.," which meant that he was doing business with a capital of less than $500. Subscription to the Agency generally meant an increase of credit. The witness further stated that he had manufactured hundreds of reports himsel f.

Collision of Freight-Trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 21.—A collision occurred at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Hinchman's Mills, six miles west of here on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between a freight-train going west and a coal-train bound east. Both engines came together while going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, the engine of the coal-train completely mounting the other and so remaining. The engineers and firemen had time to jump, and escaped uninjured. No one was hurt. The engines and three freight and twenty coal cars are completely ruined. Passengers were transferred round the track with but little delay. The track is now clear. A confusion of orders is said to be the cause of the disaster.

Jefferson Davis Denies a Slander.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—The following will appear in to-morrow's *Avalanche:*

MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

Before and since my arrival in Memphis this day my attention has been called to slanderous articles in certain radical newspapers which attack my private character in connection with that of a lady who it is falsely stated was traveling under my charge. It is deemed due to myself as well as to my personal friends to state unequivocally and without delay that the story in the whole and in all its essential parts is unmistakably the instigation of malice, and is hereby pronounced utterly false.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Col. HENRY A. BARNES, late Pension Agent, formerly Postmaster, and at an earlier period editor and proprietor of the Detroit *Tribune*, was found dead about two miles below Detroit, under circumstances that indicate that he committed suicide. The exact cause for taking his own life is unknown. He has had many financial reverses during the past few years.

The Republican Club of Jackson, Miss., yesterday adopted a resolution declaring its full confidence in the honesty of purpose, ability, fidelity and earnest desire of Gov. J. D. L. AHEARN to serve the highest interests of the Republican Party, and its determination to co-operate with him in the approaching canvass to achieve an overwhelming Republican victory.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $3,213,200; coin, $83,488,000; certificates, $21,182,000.

The Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, commemorated the tenth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run yesterday, by gathering at Rocky Point. Nearly 200 veterans were in the line. A Veteran Association was formed, of which Gen. NELSON VIALL was elected President, and Gens. BURNSIDE, DEVENS, and others honorary members.

In the billiard tournament in Toronto, Ont., on Thursday night, HICKEY beat BENNETT by 323 points, in a game of 1,000 points up, for $100. BENNETT in the next game beat FRANK DION by 170 points, in a game of $1,000 points, for $100. DION and PHELAN next played, DION winning the game by 221 points.

Nine men were brought before United States Commissioner BEATTY, in Louisville, yesterday, charged with being concerned in recent Kuklux outrages near Fitchburg, Estille County, Ky. After examination they were held in $1,000 bail each to answer at the October Term of the Federal Court.

Active preparations are making along the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for a change of gauge, which will be accomplished throughout the entire line on Sunday next. It is reported that narrow-gauge trains will run on Monday morning.

None of the new mail contractors on routes leading from Little Rock, Ark., have made their appearance yet. A special mail agent is there endeavoring to make special contracts for carrying the mails. Great complaints are made on account of failures.

The Galena *Gazette* says a letter has been received from Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Minister to France, which indicates beyond question that he will not come home this year. He is suffering from ague, and is about to visit Carlsbad for the benefit of his health.

President GRANT remains at his cottage at Long Branch, receiving no visitors. On Wednesday next, leading Republicans of New-York will be there, and the President will hear them on affairs concerning that State.

The grand ball at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, this evening, promises to be the great affair of the season. All the prominent persons there are invited. The dining-room of the Continental will be used for the occasion.

WM. BROWN, a brakeman, of Port Jervis, was killed on the Erie Railroad at Sufferns, on Thursday night. He leaves a widow and one child. Mrs. BROWN's first husband was killed by the cars.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in NOYES & CREESEY's dry-house, on Plimpton-street, Boston, which contains 70,000 feet of black-walnut and spruce lumber. The property was insured for $35,000 in Boston offices.

On Wednesday, Mrs. WENTWORTH's barn, at Naples Village, Me., was struck by lightning and burned, with all its contents. A dwelling was also destroyed.

EDWIN PEAT, a watchman, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was crushed to death, yesterday, between two cars. Hon. D. M. CHAPIN narrowly escaped death at the same time.

THOS. A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and H. S. MCCOMB, have bought into the Louisiana Levee Company, and propose to commence active operations immediately.

The Boston Centennial Committee returned from Atlantic City on Thursday night, and yesterday morning inspected the proposed site of the centennial buildings in West Park.

The Cotton mill of ALEXANDER ABBOTT at Valatie, N. Y., with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $60,000; insured for $39,000.

Gen. SPINNER was to dine in Berlin, July 2, with Minister BANCROFT, in company with the ROTHSCHILDS and other bankers, to talk over the new American loan.

L. TILYOU, of Van Hornsville, N. Y., shot himself dead in the American Hotel at Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday morning, while temporarily insane.

An agent of the New-York Cuban Junta has been in Montreal, recruiting for an expedition, and has, it is said, enlisted a number of volunteer officers and about 200 men.

The Grand Dukes, CONSTANTINE, NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, brothers of the Czar, are expected in London, on a visit to the Royal family, at an early day.

EDWARD SMITH, of Baltimore, and late a soldier in D Company, Second Artillery, has been arrested at Sacramento after a successful career as a confidence operator.

The public printing difficulty at Jackson, Miss., was argued before the Chancery Court yesterday. The Judge reserved his decision until July 31.

The horse disease has made its appearance in Portland, Me. Two valuable horses at the City Farm will probably die.

The Rockford (Ill.) Central Railroad are considering proposals of consolidation with the proposed Madison and Portage Railroad.

A conference of all the European Powers will, it is reported, shortly be held to agree upon a system of uniform import duties.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to June 25, represent that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

The Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON paid a visit to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock-yard, England, on Thursday.

The new mineral spring recently discovered near the Union Hotel, Saratoga, has commenced spouting.

A very destructive fire occurred on Thursday in Lisbon. Several persons perished in the flames.

Prince SHMIDSEN, of Japan, and suite, started East overland from San Francisco on Thursday.

Dr. W. A. BARSTON, of San Francisco, who shot himself three weeks ago on account of family difficulties, died on Thursday.

San Francisco stocks are breaking frightfully. Norcross ranged from 70 to 170, and then fell back to 85 this week.

Gen. DOUAY has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Dispatches from the East represent that the cholera prevails alarmingly in Persia.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN lectured at Cork on Tuesday night.

An Astonishing Story of a Silver Mine.

The people of the north-eastern portion of Laclede County, Mo., were recently excited by the appearance of an Indian, who came there from the West and took away a load of silver ore. The Pierce City *Record* says: "It has been an oft-repeated story among the old settlers of Laclede that there existed a cave somewhere in the vicinity of Ozark Fork in which large quantities of silver ore were known to exist many years ago. Indians and Spaniards who long ago visited this section of country used to tell the people that they could line their door-steps and shoe their horses with silver, if they only chose to dig for it, as it existed here in large quantities. Not only this, but they often exhibited specimens in proof of their assertions. No developments were ever made, as the Indians and Spaniards would not reveal the whereabouts of the precious metal. Last week the Indian above referred to came and described to our informant a cave, the mouth of which was walled up with stone, and covered with a large flat rock, the location of which he would not tell. It is supposed he entered the cave in the night, as our informant knows that the Indian departed in the night, taking with him a wagon load of silver ore. Explorations are being made, and it is to be hoped that if a silver mine exists in this region it may be found and developed."

A Terrible Country.

Near the confines of Fresho, Tulare and Inyo counties, in the vicinity of the head-waters of the Keweah, there exists a remarkable piece of country. The Indians say it is the abiding-place of the Evil Spirit. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles of every description abound in untold numbers, and, taken in all, it is a wild and most uninviting region. But aside from this a most curious phenomenon exists. The ground trembles and quakes almost continuously, and the abundant rocks grind and grit together as if being urged by some terrible influence. Frequently, deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery. At night the sounds seem to be more abundant than in the day-time. No Indian can be induced to venture near the locality, regarding it with superstitious horror. No theory is advanced by any one to account for the strange phenomena mentioned.

The Slipper Trade.

A Boston paper gives the following interesting information relative to the slipper trade of Massachusetts:

"A cheap sort known to the trade as 'slaps' or 'bats,' made from the odds and ends of stock stiffened up with straw board, and put together in the cheapest manner possible, are still found in auction-rooms, but the greater part of the production is made from the finest material and by the most thorough workmen. The finest slippers retail at from $10 to $15 per pair for men's, and $14 to $18 for ladies'. The material used in the highest-cost good for ladies is satin, French kid, and embroidered broadcloth. In men's slippers, dearskin, plush, woven fabrics of various qualities, morocco and embroidered broadcloth are used for the best grades, and carpeting and sheepskin for interior sorts. The favorite style for men has been the opera, and in those slippers the upper part of the vamp is made of patent leather, beautifully inlaid with fancy-colored morocco, cut in fanciful designs. In ladies' slippers there is a great demand for ornament, and the most elaborate rosettes and brilliant buckles are in demand. The uppers are also fancifully stitched, and those styles which admit of the greatest embellishment are the most popular. Heels are worn on all first-class goods, the most popular being the French wooden heel covered with kid of the same color as the upper. Great improvements are being made in the lasts on which slippers are made, and the shape is not only more beautiful, but the slipper is made to fit the foot perfectly. Tastes differ, however, and no style is adapted to all markets. For the Middle and Western States a lady's slipper is demanded highly ornamented with rosettes and bows, and fastened with the shiniest buckles. They must be made, too, on a last that is exceedingly narrow in the shank, wide and full on the ball, and tapering toward the toe. But such a slipper, while popular with the beauty and fashion of Western cities, could not be sold at any price by the first class trade in Boston or New-York. In those cities the best customers require a slipper of the finest material and most perfect workmanship, slightly ornamented and made on a narrow, slim last that varies just enough in width to give delicacy and grace to the outline. Haverhill, Mass., is the centre of the slipper trade, and in extent of production and variety of style it is ahead of any other market in the country. Some fifteen manufacturers produce no other goods but slippers, while nearly forty other firms make them in connection with other shoes. One house has produced in the past year upward of 100 varieties, and many other firms offer to the trade from ten to forty different styles."

Letter of President Smith on Behalf of the Police.

The following letter was sent to its address, at a late hour, yesterday:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1871.

Leonard W. Jerome, William R. Vermilyea, Isaac Bell and Shepherd Knapp, Committee of Riot Relief Fund:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th inst., inclosing $10,000, with a request that the same should be distributed to the Captains, Sergeants and patrolmen who have been selected by your Committee as deserving of special notice.

It is gratifying to know how highly the people of all ranks commend the performance of duty by our men on the 12th of July. They deserve the praise, and this substantial recognition by your Committee to those who were more or less injured on that day, is not only useful to those who receive the pecuniary reward, but will serve as an incentive to others to be faithful, vigilant and valiant on all occasions. On behalf of the Board and of the force, I desire to return to your Committee, through you, our cordial thanks for your complimentary letter and its contents. I have distributed the fund as requested, and all the men are today happy through your instrumentality.

Respectfully, HENRY SMITH, President Board of Police.

Assaults.

TIMOTHY CLIFFORD, of No. 10 Roosevelt-street, last evening assaulted his wife with a club, striking her and inflicting a severe scalp-wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.... SARAH MURRAY, of No. 22 Cherry-street, last night assaulted JAMES KELLY, one of her lodgers, with an ax, breaking his arm. The injured man was taken to Park Hospital, and the woman was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

Arrested for Fraud.

JOHN F. PICKERELL, a broker, living on Staten Island, was arrested yesterday by Detective TULLY, on a charge of defrauding the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. He was taken to North Carolina on a requisition from the Governor of that State.

At SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Sporting and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors, (in cases or single,) and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tablet Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 23d inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle.

Among other original articles will be found one descriptive of A DAY IN A DISPENSARY. The scenes of interest and pathos which may be witnessed in the course of a day's visit to the New-York City Dispensary, will be fully detailed, and the method in which this noble charity is administered will receive ample justice from the narrator.

A paper of an amusing and graphic character, entitled the NATURAL HISTORY OF BARTENDERS, will contain a racy description of the stages through which the chrysalis "greenhorn" is developed into the perfect sporting ornament of the pretentious bar.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found two capital stories, besides a number of very interesting selections from the freshest books and magazines.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

The DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

In the department devoted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be found notes of military movements throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as also local items of general interest to military men.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE, received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Card.

Attention is called to the official report of the Commissioners who superintended the first drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts on the 8th inst. The second concert and drawing will take place at Irving Hall, on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock—$560,000 to be distributed to ticket-holders. Every ticket, whenever purchased, entitled to an equal chance until the final drawing. Highest prize yet drawn only $400. Audience control distribution through their committees. Buy tickets at once. Chances average better than one in nineteen—9,650 Gifts ranging in value from $55 to $60,000. Official report of Commissioners, indorsements of the Press, certificates and catalogue in hands of agents in principal hotels, &c., &c. Tickets $6.

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MARRIED.

STIKEMAN—SIGSWORTH.—On Tuesday, July 18, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, CHARLES STIKEMAN to Miss E. F. SIGSWORTH, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRETT.—On Thursday, 20th inst., at the residence of D. Colden Murray, No. 17 East 14th-st., Miss CAROLINE A. BRETT, in the 71st year of her age. The funeral services will be held at Delhi, N. Y.

BERG.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday evening, 20th inst., Rev. Prof. JOSEPH F. BERG, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, on Monday, 24th inst., at 12 M., to proceed to the First Reformed Church. Remains to be taken to Philadelphia.

DOLAN.—On Tuesday, July 21, 1871, of a lingering illness, LOUISA DOLAN, eldest daughter of John T. and Maria Dolan, deceased.

HUNT.—At White Plains, July 20, 1871, WILLIAM A. HUNT, of Rye, in the 60th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Flatlands Neck, Long Island, on Thursday, July 20, JOHN KOUWENHOVEN, son of Cornelius B. and Mary Ann Kouwenhoven, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Saturday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KISSAM.—At Orange Valley, N. J., July 19, of cholera infantum, NELLIE BARNETT, youngest daughter of Jonas B. and Cornelia B. Kissam aged 10 months.

Funeral services at Mr. E. Coumont's, corner Scotland Road and Highland-avenue, Saturday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

POLLARD.—At Arlington, Mass., on Sunday, July 16, HENRY S. POLLARD, in the 32d year of his age.

SHARP.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, 21st inst., JAMES SHARP, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 1¼.

SMITH.—STEPH W. SMITH, at Milton, Mass., on Thursday, 20th inst.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, July 22, from his late residence, No. 65 Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—At Fort Washington, July 19, 1871, FLORENCE, eldest daughter of Augustus R. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, at Fort Washington, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock train from 30th-st., at Fort Washington Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

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HOWARD RESTAURANT, LATE Stetson's, No. 180 Broadway.—By order of the assignee, George Percy Howe, Esq., the entire contents of this establishment will be sold by Edward Schenck, auctioneer, on MONDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M. The articles to be offered have been in use about one year, and cost over $12,000.

DURING THE RIOT A GOOD MANY people left town; but most of them had bought excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, via the superb palace-coaches on the Short Line Erie Railway. Fare for the round trip, only $13. Trains leave Chambers-st. daily at 9 and 11 A. M., and 5½ and 7 P. M., and 23d-st. fifteen minutes earlier.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

Whereas, the Republican State Committee at its meeting, held in New-York on the 9th day of March last, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"As soon as the organization of the Associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly Districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican daily papers, of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Hon. Horace Greeley, Chairman of the present General Committee, or, in his absence, Hon. William Orton, shall preside, until the election of a permanent Chairman."

And whereas the necessary conditions have been complied with, notice is hereby given that the delegates elected to the new Republican Central Committee, by authority of the Republican State Committee, will meet at the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the above resolution.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman Republican State Committee.

FIJI ISLAND.

Discussions Among the Tribes—Anthropophagy Still Extant—The New Government.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

The following account of the origin of the trouble at Ovalau, is written by a Mr. MURRAY. Early in May a party of the Levoni, some thirty women and two men, were discovered out fishing by THAKOMBAU'S men, and were attacked by them. Five of the party were killed. This inglorious fight is the only one that has occurred up to this time: "The great topic of conversation here, and one which, to my mind, is of paramount importance, is the present warlike aspect of the natives—not, as yet, toward the white population, but among themselves. At the back of this island, and only a few miles from the beach, is a powerful tribe known as the Levoni. On the north end of the island reside another tribe, both being tributary to THAKOMBAU. These two tribes appear to have had some differences, and had fought, the particulars of which were made known to the Kingiby a chief named CORNELIUS. Upon obtaining this information, THAKOMBAU sent over to the Levoni men, requesting them to desist from fighting. The reply was that they would kill the individual who had informed him of their doings, and who they soon found out to be CORNELIUS. I should state that up to this time the people of all the tribes on Ovalau had professed Christianity, and CORNELIUS was said to be a most exemplary and pious man, well known to the missionaries as a native teacher. Nevertheless, upon CORNELIUS making his appearance among them, he was instantly clubbed, his body mutilated, and then interred. Two days after his interment the body was exhumed in accordance with an old native custom, and a 'man-oven' was constructed and heated with red hot stones. Into this the body of poor CORNELIUS was thrust and baked like a pig. And then a barbarian feast was held by these beastly cannibals, who devoured every portion of the remains, picking the bones clean, and reserving them as trophies. But this only whetted their appetite for human flesh, and they next made another onslaught on their neighbors at the north end of the island, and have killed, I understand, about thirty, all of whom it is believed have been eaten. MAAFU, who resides at Loma Loma, and is a chief of great renown, (the present owner of the yacht *Zarifa*,) having some antipathy to THAKOMBAU, takes the part, it is said, of the Levoni cannibals, and has supplied them with powder, ball and muskets. Meanwhile, THAKOMBAU, with the chivalry which is characteristic of these powerful Fiji Chiefs, sent to the Levoni to tell them to put up their war fences and build their forts, as it was his intention, so soon as he got his army together, to come over to them and fight them. His Majesty is now making vast preparations for this assault. Almost every day, from remote parts of his dominions, war canoes full of fighting men are arriving at Levuka, and taking up their residences at the native villages: and there must be now some thousands of them congregated here. Fighting, indeed, has actually commenced. The Levoni are said to be ensconced in an impregnable fortification upon a rock. Yet it is also said they believe they will be vanquished by THAKOMBAU, who, no doubt, will overcome them, and put to death all the ringleaders, making prisoners of the rest, who, it is anticipated, will be sold to the planters. It must be remarked that these Fijian belligerents are fully armed with muskets (many breech-loaders of the newest pattern) and revolvers, besides their spears and clubs, and are most excellent shots. But they are not drilled, and their warfare is purely of the guerilla kind."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* of May 31 contains the following relative to the new Government established in the Fijis: The white settlers owning property and doing business in the Fijis feel very strongly their need of a written law and an organized authority powerful enough to enforce the law upon the whole population, foreign as well as native. For the security of their property and the safety of their persons they have at present the guarantee of the chiefs and the good understanding that subsists between the two races; but as against the depredations of lawless persons of their own race, and the mischievous results of quarrels among themselves, they have no protection whatever. The great increase of settlers during the past year, with the increase of business and of capital employed in doing it, brings home to them with increased force the unsatisfactory and unsafe nature of their position on the islands. It seems absolutely necessary that some form of civilized government should be imposed on them from without; or that they should join voluntarily with the native chiefs in organizing an authority to which all shall submit, and whose acts and decisions all shall respect. The latter is the scheme which at present appears to them to be the most practicable, and toward which they are directing their efforts. The formation of Courts, for the adjudication of disputes, and having jurisdiction over cases both civil and criminal, is their most important need, and is the first step toward the adjustment of their difficulties. We notice in the Fiji *Times*, received by the *City of Melbourne*, that the planters had met at Wairiki and had agreed to request THAKOMBAU to establish mixed Courts, such as are established in other semi-civilized countries. That a central Court should be constituted, to be presided over by an equal number of Magistrates of both races, and that the officers should be salaried, so as to secure its maintenance, as well as to render its decisions effective. This expense they proposed to meet by a self-imposed tax, to be collected annually by a Committee of their number. The great difficulty in the way of this scheme is, that the settlers will not submit to the decisions of the Court in every case, and it has no means of enforcing its decrees. A similar Court organized at Loma Loma, the capital of Maafu, had for its first case that of a Native *vs.* A Planter, who was fined the trifling sum of $2. The exasperated planter set at nought its decision, and rendered himself still further obnoxious by his violent conduct toward the Chief. The organization of Courts, or even of the more complex machinery of an effective Government, will be possible for the settlers to accomplish when those favorable to law and order greatly preponderate in their community and are agreed among themselves to assist in the enforcement of the law as against each and every offender. But they are far from being in accord among themselves, and they seem to have but a faint perception of the importance of submitting to a self-imposed restraint; though, this, in their case, is the prime condition for the success of a self-imposed government; or of association with the native authority. Their progress, therefore, toward law and order, by combinations and agreements among themselves, is not rapid. We notice that the "Fijian difficulty," as the Australian colonists call it, is again under discussion in Sydney, and a deputation of a public meeting had waited upon the Governor-General, praying that the subject may be laid before the home Government. Sydney has a large interest in the trade of the group, as well as in the settlers themselves, and this trade is likely to increase rapidly and greatly. To them the annexation of the group, or the assuming of a protectorate over it by the British Crown, appears to be the most practical method of proceeding, but to neither of these propositions can they gain the consent of the Imperial Government. Neither great Britain or the United States are desirous of assuming any political connection with the group, or any way subjugating the native sovereignty. Nor does there appear to be any movement on the part of other maritime Powers to assume such connection. The memorial of the colonists is to the effect that as the Fiji cannot be recognized as a British Colony, the New South Wales Government may be authorized to extend over it their own judicial jurisdiction. Such a jurisdiction, however, assumes the use of force sufficient to enforce the decrees and judgments of the Courts, and it would amount virtually to a sort of protectorate by the Colony over the group. The memorial is not likely to meet with a favorable response, and the settlers, therefore, will have to depend upon themselves, more than upon outside help, for the bettering of their situation, and the substitution of an organized Government, in place of chiefism.

An Apache Girl's Revenge on a Perfidious Lover.

A singular case of jealousy, which recently occurred in Western Texas, is given in the El Paso *Herald*. It seems that a young man named CHANDOS, a native of Rochester, in England, had made love to a beautiful half-breed girl, sixteen years of age. The girl was half Apache and half French. In addition to her great beauty, she was intelligent, vivacious, and as active and alert as an antelope. She was gentle and affectionate, and no one suspected her of possessing those terrific passions which jealousy subsequently aroused in her bosom. The English lover unfortunately became acquainted with a white girl named WILSON, who was on a visit from a Southern State to her friends in Western Texas. Miss WILSON was beautiful and accomplished, and her civilized graces proved more than a match for the barbarous attractions of the Apache girl. The result was that CHANDOS deserted the beautiful half-breed and became engaged to Miss WILSON. The wedding-day was set. On hearing of the faithlessness of her lover, the hitherto undeveloped instincts of Apache blood were roused to all their savage fury in the breast of the untutored belle of the forest. Arming herself with a revolver, she went to the residence of her lover, crept softly to his room, and shot him through the heart as he was writing a note to his betrothed. She was arrested a few hours afterward, and confined for the night in an old log-cabin in default of a prison. But her friends rescued her, and she fled to the wilderness, there to take up her abode with her mother's wild kindred.

A Narrow Escape from a Falling Building.

On Tuesday afternoon the unprotected walls of a building in the progress of demolition on the west side of Third-street, Washington, D. C., fell in with a crash, completely demolishing the grocery-store of Messrs. WARREN & BATTLES adjoining. Workmen had been engaged in tearing down the walls of the building preparatory to building a larger house, and had torn away both ends, leaving the sides unprotected. From the wind, or some other cause, the walls fell. Adjoining the walls stood a two-story house, the lower floor of which was occupied as a grocery store. There was at the the time five or six men in the store, besides a small girl named LUCY STEWART. JAMES SCOTT, JAMES PAYNES, WM. CLARK and JULIUS WARREN, one of the proprietors, escaped by jumping out of a window. The girl was injured internally quite seriously. The affair caused considerable excitement at the time.

New Phase in the Cheney Church Quarrel—Threatened Visitation of the Bishop.

The following correspondence has passed between Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, and the Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago. Fresh difficulty is anticipated if the Bishop visits the Church on the 13th of August, and ignores Mr CHENEY as rector, which he apparently intends to do:

To Mr. E. B. Phillips and Mr. Albert Crane, Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby give you notice of my intention to hold an Episcopal visitation of Christ Church, Chicago, on Sunday, Aug. 13, being the tenth Sunday after Trinity, at the usual hour of morning service, for the purpose of examining the state of my Church, "administering the apostolic rite of confirmation, ministering the word, and administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper" to the people committed to my charge. (Tit. 1, canon 13, p. xi., Digest.) And, inasmuch as the parish of Christ Church is now without a rector, it becomes the duty of the church wardens to "give public notice" of my intention to visit the church to the parishioners individually, as opportunity may occur, and also to the congregation on the first occasion of public worship after the receipt of this notice. (Tit. 1, canon 12, page ix., Digest.) I am informed that there are a number ready for confirmation, who have been admitted to the holy communion on the condition of the rubric, that "they are ready and desirous to be confirmed." I beg you also that the assistance of some minister of the Church, in good standing, to have all who may desire confirmation properly prepared for the same, in which I, as your Bishop, will cheerfully assist you by the indication of a suitable minister of this church. You will also please deliver to me a list of candidates for confirmation on the morning of the day of visitation, and see that provision is made for the celebration of holy communion.

Given under my hand this 8th day of July, A. D. 1871.

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of Illinois.

To Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Illinois:

RIGHT REVEREND SIR: Your note of the 8th inst. was delivered late upon Saturday night, and you will pardon the suggestion that this is not the first time we have had occasion to regret that communications intended to be official have been transmitted to ourselves and our rector at such hours as if, acted on at once, would have precluded that deliberation to which all such communications are entitled. You notify us, as wardens of the parish of Christ Church, of your intention to hold an Episcopal visitation of that parish on Aug. 13, and ask us to give notice of this your intention. Under the canons, the citation of which is unnecessary, no such notice to us, as yours purports to be, nor any such notice as we are requested to give, would be required or justified, unless this parish is now without a rector, which is asserted in your letter to be the case, in which, we assure you, with entire respect, you are mistaken. The parish of Christ Church, Chicago, long since settled over it as rector Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, and the relation between his parish and that clergyman has not been dissolved. He is still in the exercise of his ministrations, all of his good work among us, and is still going on, and the contract between the parish and its rector remains in full force. Of knowledge of these facts on your part, your note gives satisfactory proof, as you remark that you are "informed" that a number are ready for confirmation, and have been admitted to the holy communion according to the rubric, information which, truthful in itself, must have been accompanied by that of further fact that those so ready for the one rite, and admitted to the other, were made ready and admitted by the rector of Christ Church. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state that, as Rev. Mr. CHENEY is the rector of this parish, so is he "a minister of the Church in good standing." His standing, in the estimation of the Master, so far as we may be permitted in all humility to speak, judging from the blessings which seem to crown his labors, is good. His position in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as indicated by the constant and earnest assistance in ministering the word and sacraments he has received, and is receiving, from his brother clergymen, is good. His standing in this parish, as evidenced by the hearty and sincere support of his parishioners, is good. We are unaware of any lawful ground upon which his standing can be impugned. In the proper preparation of candidates for confirmation, no rector needs assistance from any other minister of the Church. We would gladly see you among us on the tenth Sunday after Trinity, to administer the apostolic rite of confirmation. Your notice to that effect was not addressed to our rector, nor did the circumstances exist under which it would have been proper for us to receive and to impart such notice, to say nothing of the fact that it was received last Saturday night by one of us, and in the absence of the other, and, as public notice has not been given, the day assigned cannot canonically be appropriated to that purpose; and, moreover, it would be otherwise an inconvenient selection. Whatever arrangements may be made for a visitation at another time, the wardens will take pleasure in affording their rector such assistance in making preparation for it as their office may require. Yours, very respectfully,

E. B. PHILLIPS,
ALBERT CRANE,
Wardens of Christ Church.

Remarkable Electrical Phenomena.

A correspondent of the Baker City (Oregon) *Democrat* gives the following account of strange electrical phenomena noticed in that State: "Our tent is pitched about 400 yards below the Clover Ferry, on Snake River. The surrounding country gives evidences of an early Spring, as the grass has fully matured, giving the hills a brown tinge. The weather is oppressively warm. I think a thermometer would indicate 120° in the shade. The heat was so intense that the miners on the Bar refused to labor. When I asked one of them if this was a fair sample of the weather in this locality, he replied, 'No,' and with a shrug of the shoulders and a twinkle in his eye he continued, 'I think SUMMERFIELD must have thrown the fatal pill into the Pacific.' At 7 P. M. a cloud arose to the south of us, and distant thunder was heard, and all rejoiced at the prospect of rain. The cloud rapidly increased in size and density, and gradually approached us. At 8 P. M. it had reached to the northward of us. Electrical discharges were frequent, and the thunder shook the earth. While five of us were witnessing this grand pyrotechnic display of nature, a flash intensely bright, zigzagged down the side of a mountain, distant about half a mile. The thunder instantly pealed forth a terrific shock, and before its reverberations had died away in the distance, we discovered the grass on fire on the mountain's side, directly in the track of the electrical current. The question arose: Had the lightning set the grass on fire? My companion remarked: 'If there were any hostile Indians in this vicinity I should regard it as a signal fire.' Before we had time to reply to his remarks another discharge came down a hillside 200 yards nearer to us. Again the grass was ignited. While expressing our astonishment at this phenomenon, another discharge descended the hillside parallel to the preceding current, and again the burning grass marked its course. This was something rarely seen, and never before witnessed by any of us. Inside of ten minutes the grass was three times set on fire by electricity. The same phenomenon occurred once, during the same storm, on Mr. EDLEMAN'S ranch, one mile up the river. While we were witnessing the freaks of electricity on the north side of the river a fire burst forth on the south side. From a deep gorge a few hundred yards below camp a dense smoke came rolling down to the river, showing that the storm-king had been playing his pranks there, too. A smart shower of rain soon extinguished the fires, dissipated the smoke and purified and cooled the atmosphere, rendering sleep enjoyable in our tent."

How Cochise, the Apache Chief, Became the White Man's Foe.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Republican Banner, July 16.

It is reported that the band of COCHISE, the most fierce and dreaded of the Apache chiefs, has been induced by the agents of the Indian Bureau to come upon the reservation. The family of COCHISE did not come in, as the chief was absent: but they promised on his return to try and induce him to join the others. If this report is true, it is to be hoped that the utmost exertions will be used to make terms with this noted warrior, and that such efforts may prove successful. Gen. STONEMAN says that when he first saw the Apaches in 1846, they were splendidly mounted; every warrior rode a stallion, and every squaw a mare. They were dressed in buckskins, their lances were bright, and their trappings superb. Seven hundred of them rode together. They were the terror of Mexico, and rode far into the republic; but they treated the Americans with chivalry, and bands of California emigrants could ride through Arizona unharmed. The Arizona Apache is now a starving hyena, eating squirrels, rats, owls, anything to keep life and vengeance alive. COCHISE himself is said to be a splendid physical specimen of a man, of wonderful alertness and remarkable sagacity. He was at peace with the whites when his camp was attacked, and his wife and brother captured. Some days afterward he and nine other men rode up to the attacking party, mounted on good horses and holding lariats to which were attached the necks of nine white captives. COCHISE'S message was "Give up wife and my brother, and these prisoners shall be set free." The white people answered this by hanging on a gallows the chief's wife and brother, and immediately the Indians bounded off, dragging the unfortunate hostages over the desert. Since that time COCHISE has been merciless in his vengeance, and his name is a terror throughout the border. Although the horrible cruelties he has committed on unoffending whites cannot be excused, it must be remembered that he was not the aggressor in the first instance, and that he was only pursuing the mode of warfare which is considered perfectly legitimate among his race. If this remarkable man could be induced to become friendly once more, his influence on the wild tribes would be of incalculable advantage to us.

Indians Astonished and Disgusted at an Editor Eating Shrimps.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.

It is said that it is next to impossible to astonish an Indian, but we astonished, frightened and disgusted a whole flock of the "children of the desert," a day or two since, and with a mere handful of shrimps. A drove of aborigines, numbering over a dozen, male and female, great and small, had settled down, squat upon the ground, just off the sidewalk, in front of a market and fruit-stand, (a favorite place of resort with them,) and were in the midst of what, to them, was a great feast. Upon an old shawl, in the centre of their circle, was heaped a lot of half-rotten apples, damaged cherries, soured strawberries, and other offal from the stand before which they had squatted. Among the male Indians was Smoke Creek SAM, who, with head thrown back, was each moment dropping into his gaping mouth wads of strawberries, squeezed together, stems and all, of the size of a codfish-ball; some of the little Indians were smeared to the eyes with a lathery mess, half strawberries and half dirt, which they scooped up and held to their faces with both hands, while even the most comely among the squaws had a dab of rotten apple upon her nose, which that organ had carried away as a trophy during some of the frequent visits of her industrious mouth to the deep interior of a slushy pippin. One hideous old woman had raked a lot of decayed cherries into her lap, "and munched, and munched and munched." Under the vigorous attack of so many diligent hands and capacious and willing mouths the mound of vegetable garbage was soon swept away. Taking a handful of shrimps from a box we found in the market, we approached the group of savages and began eating them, by way of experiment upon their nerves. At first they looked curiously on, and some of the more juvenile rose to their feet, in order to have a better view of the new and terrible esculent. At a respectable distance they stood and gazed with lips curled up, teeth set and noses wrinkled. The bucks shrugged their shoulders as each fresh "bug" was huddled out and eaten, and the squaws drew down their mouths and spat upon the ground. The whole party closely watched each shrimp as it was shucked and gobbled up, the general disgust each moment increasing. Shoving the half dozen crustaceous specimens remaining in our hand toward the nose of a "brave" of some nine "snows," adorned as to his head, in a man's cast-off-plug, and as to his nether limbs, in a pair of unmentionables of bake-oven capacity in the rear, that incipient warrior began "craw-fishing," his moon eyes rapidly becoming moonier when we suddenly thumped at him the empty shell of a shrimp we had just finished. By chance it lit upon a lock of hair hanging over his forehead, and remained for a moment dangling before his eyes. He made one grab at it, then turned a back somersault over the old cherry muncher. He came up running, and with his plug down over his eyes, but finally dropped suddenly upon his knees, and with his head between a Chinese wood-peddler's legs. The other youngsters scampered in all directions, like a brood of startled quail, while the squaws hastily snatched up the papooses, which, in their wicker-baskets, were lying about or standing against awning-posts and empty boxes, and hastily slinging them upon their backs, drew the straps thereof across their foreheads, and made tracks up the street at a rolling gallop, which resembled the stampede of a flock of fat weathers in a full wood. The old hag mentioned as the "cherry muncher," hanging to the dead branch of a cedar, polled herself along in the rear of the stampeders with astonishing agility. At the distance of thirty yards she halted to get her wind, and seeing that she was not pursued faced about. Holding the staff in both hands, and resting her wrinkled and venerable nose on its top, she looked at us from under her mop of grizzled hair like an uneasy owl in an ivy bush. Some of the bucks sullenly marched away, casting backward glances from malevolent eyes, but Smoke Creek SAM stood his ground. He, too, had been outraged, but as he had not yet had time to beg a handful of smoking tobacco, he deferred his midnight retreat. Extracting the pith of a particular plump and healthy shrimp, we approach SAM with it. "You no fetch um!" he said waving us back with his hand. "No fetch um me you! Glashop purty goodna; klicket, me eat um; scorpium bug too plenty bad, same like debbil, make Injun man big high up sick—d—n scorpium bug!" We now saw it all. Knowing nothing of shrimps, the Indian supposed we were devouring scorpions (which they greatly resemble,) and, which the red men see but too much of, hence all their disgust and terror.

Queer Exploits of Lightning.

From the Lockport Journal.

On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a thunder-shower passed over the village of Sanborn, situated on the Central Railroad, midway between Lockport and Niagara Falls. Residents who had been aroused by the storm had quietly yielded to Nature's demand for another nap, when, at about 3 o'clock, they were suddenly awakened by a tremendous clap of thunder. No rain was falling at the time, nor was there but a slight shower thereafter. The lightning struck, as it subsequently appeared, the house of JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Esq., a farmer, living about a mile north-west of the village. It seemed to have been struck in two places at the same time. The house is about 22 by 28, one and a half stories high, with a kitchen and wood-shed back. The lightning struck on the roof, at the south-east corner of the upright, scattering the shingles for four or five feet around, breaking through the roof-boards and ceiling, hurling the lath and plastering all over the room. Two young men, one the son of Mr. RICHARDSON, were sleeping immediately under where the roof and ceiling were broken. One of them, JOHN DAILY, was thrown out of bed across the room, and was unable to rise; he is burned across the hips and in the small of the back. AMI RICHARDSON, the son who slept next to the wall, was burned on one of his thumbs and on one limb, so that blisters as large as hickory-nuts were produced. Another young man, who slept in an adjoining room, was thrown out of bed, partially across the room under a table, but received no other injury except several slight bruises. At the same corner of the house, under the ground, an orifice was made the size of a man's arm, which entered the cellar through a two-foot wall six feet below the surface. Fruit-cans were overturned. A pan of eggs sitting on a bench were broken, without apparently disturbing the tin. The electric fluid then passed up through the floor, splintering the boards, tearing a three-ply carpet into shreds for two or three square feet, breaking off a stove-leg and throwing a piece into a chair near by. The kitchen-door on the east side of the wing, some twenty or thirty feet south-west of the point first described, was burst open, breaking the latch and tearing off the door-casting. A large dent was made in the stove-pipe in the middle of the room, and the wall marred on the opposite side of the room. Furthermore, a furrow was plowed south from the house thirty or forty feet in length, having a depth of some six inches. The lightning apparently struck on the north-east corner of the house, at the same time about six feet from the ground, where a metallic clothes-line was attached. A part of the fluid passed down, tearing off the siding and through the wall into the corner of the cellar; another portion followed the wire about twenty feet to a tree, where the wire was burned off. It turned a right angle there, and the next twenty feet of the wire cannot be found, but its direction was followed to a cherry tree, which was torn in pieces; some of the fragments were thrown four or five rods. It then branched off, one portion running to the well, scattering the platform and loosening the pump at a joint ten feet below the surface of the ground, so injuring it that it is unfit for use. This is, unquestionably, one of the most singular freaks of the element on record. But what is more remarkable is, that after breaking twenty-eight lights of glass, throwing persons out of bed, and in fact nearly demolishing the house, no one was seriously injured, neither did any fire originate from the shock. The house and cellar were filled with smoke and a strong odor of brimstone was noticed by the occupants.

Is It a Mermaid?—A Strange Being Discovered in a Texas River.

From the Brownsville (Texas) States.

A. A. FREEMAN, Esq., member elect from Haywood County to the next Legislature, made to one of the editors of this paper, in the presence of several well-known gentlemen, the following remarkable story: "J. B. MAXEY, an intelligent citizen of Bell's Depot, in this county, and keeper of the hotel at that place, and for whom A. A. FREEMAN vouches as a reliable, truthful man, was fishing in a canoe on July 7, in Forked Deer River, near Bell's Depot, and in that part of the river between the railroad and dirt road bridges, when his attention was called to an object in the river, some fifty yards distant, which presented the appearance of a man drowning. MAXEY rowed his boat within ten feet of the object, and saw a remarkable creature, as the following description will testify: It had a face perfectly white, with features like those of a human being. It had something like moss on its head instead of hair, and its neck was longer than the neck of a man. Its body, down to the waist, or so much of it as was exposed, was covered with black and white spots. It was as large as an ordinary man, and had large black eyes. Maxey was within ten feet of it for ten minutes. He did not see any arms. It looked at him and slowly turned around and disappeared in the water. THOMAS NEAL, Esq., told Mr. FREEMAN that he saw the same thing at the same place about three years ago, but did not tell it because he thought he would be laughed at. JAMES NEAL and ISAAC WARD say they saw the same creature."

A Peculiar Indian Custom—The Sun Dance.

From the Sioux City Journal.

Just before the *May Lowry* reached Cheyenne Agency on her last trip, the Sioux Indians of that place had what is known as the sun dance—so called because the dance continues for twenty-four hours, without intermission, the dancing not even stopping for refreshments. It is during this carnival that young Indians who aspire to rank among the "braves" are subjected to a trying and cruel ordeal. Incisions are made in either breast with a sharp knife, cutting clear to the bone, when the muscles are raised up and a stout stick inserted beneath. A similar insertion is made in the back, and a stick passed through the flesh as in the other case. Then a stout cord is attached to either end of the stick, so that it may not draw out, and the cord securely fastened to the ceiling of the Council Chamber. The candidates for promotion then commence a dance jumping forward and backward, throwing their whole weight upon the cord, and this they keep up until the sticks are torn through the flesh. The young Indian who gives up from pain or exhaustion before he succeeds in wrenching the stick from his body, is declared unworthy to be a warrior, and is forever disgraced in the eyes of his brethren. The scene is said to be a most revolting one to witness. The blood streams from the torn and lacerated flesh, while the devotees with demoniac yells plunge around in a perfect frenzy. The spectators applaud and taunt by turns, inciting the poor wretches to more desperate efforts to free themselves, until finally, as the last sinew snaps, and they fall all gory and exhausted upon the ground, there is raised such a series of savage whoops and yells that one would well imagine himself in a veritable pandemonium. When the *May Lowry* left Cheyenne two or three of the young braves were under the charge of the surgeons of the post, and one of them in particular, who was suffering from a severe inflamation of his wounds was lying in a critical condition.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The adjourned sale of suburban lots at Flushing, Long Island, held on Thursday, July 20, by JOHNSON & MILLER, as was noted yesterday, was largely attended, and under the circumstances—having been several times postponed owing to unpropitious weather—the result may be regarded as a success, the lots sold on the whole bringing better average figures than at the first sale. In all, eighty-seven and one-half lots were disposed for $18,477 50, in the aggregate, the average price being about $210 per lot. Full details are given below. As to the future disposition of the remaining portion of this valuable property, it has been determined by the owners to offer it on the monthly-payment plan, a deed to be given for a lot, when a certain small portion of the purchase money has been paid. The purchasers of lots at Thursday's auction were as follows, all with one exception being from this City: John J. Searles, John McCadden, Thos. O. Mera, W. Wells, Mrs. James, John Conners, Conrad Meaura, Patrick Riddie, Jacob Schumaker, Michael James, Mrs. Rosenbaum, G. H. Bartells, C. F. Holly, Wm. Bishoff, Jeremiah Quinn, Patrick O. Quade, Peter Conlin, and A. Lowerre, Flushing.

At the Exchange yesterday, July 21, no business was transacted. For next week a larger number of sales—principally legal—than usual will be held at the Exchange, a full list of which as well as of other transactions proposed will be published on Monday.

Suburban Sales—Thursday, July 20.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

13½ lots, plots Nos. 420, 421 and 422 Jamaica-av., together in size 150x237, $295 per lot	$3,983
4½ lots, plot No. 423 Jamaica-av., 50x237, $270 per lot	1,215
4½ lots, plot No. 424 Jamaica-av., adjoining above, same size, $260 per lot	1,170
2 lots, Union-st., 100 ft. s. of Whittier-st., each 25x100, $200 each	400
14 lots, Union-st., 150 ft. s. of Whittier-st., same size as above, $195 each	2,730
4 lots, Union-st., 250 ft. s. of Whittier-st., same size as above, $175 each	700
2 lots, Union-st., 300 ft. s. of Whittier-st., same size, $180 each	360
4 lots, n. e. corner Whittier and Moore sts., 25x100, $200 each	800
4 lots, n. w. corner Whittier and Moore sts., same size as above, $200 each	800
4 lots, n. e. corner Whittier and Milton sts., same size, $190 each	760
4 lots, s. w. corner Whittier and Milton sts., same size, $200 each	800
4 lots, n. w. corner Whittier and Halleck sts., same size, $190 each	760
4 lots, n. e. corner Whittier and Halleck sts., same size, $180 each	720
4 lots, n. w. corner Whittier and Bryant sts., same size, $170 each	680
4 lots, n. e. corner Whittier and Bryant-sts., same size, $170 each	680
4 lots, s. e. corner Whittier and Bryant-sts., same size, $170 each	680
2 lots, Moore-st., 300 feet s. of Whittier-st., each 25x100, $180 each	360
2 lots, Moore-st., 350 ft. s. of Whittier-st., same size as above, $175 each	350
1 lot, Moore-st., 400 ft. s. of Whittier-st., same size	180
2 lots, Moore-st., 425 ft. s. of Whittier-st., same size, $175 each	350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH AND LISPENARD STS., corner vacant lot for sale cheap. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Westport, Conn., to be sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, July 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock; three splendid parcels of fifteen acres, eight acres and three acres, near the new bridge, at Saugatuck and on Saugatuck Bay, with large water fronts on that beautiful sheet; among the most desirable sites for gentlemen's residences in the United States. Maps and photographic views at the auction rooms, No. 77 Cedar-st., of A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO.

FOR SALE.—AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDson, well located on high ground, 1½ miles east of depot, a good cottage with eight acres of land; location healthy, with very extended view of the surrounding country; price only $4,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.
L. J. HOWE, H. W. FOWLER, ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. } HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TEXAS REAL ESTATE.—PARTIES INterested will find J. E. FOSTER, Land Agent, of Houston, Texas, at office of Gardner Bacon & Co., No. 123 Pearl-st., rooms at No. 22 Washington-place for a few days only; best of references.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE, ELIGIBLE STORE—NO. 137 8th-st., near Broadway, with large show-window; rent moderate; terms to suit. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, near Rockaway; $150 per month; thirteen rooms, cool, healthy, shady, accessible; ocean view, bathing, fishing; near station; one hour's ride by rail. Apply at No. 128 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HUDSON RIVER AND WESTchester County property; owners wishing to dispose of their country places or farms will do well to address the undersigned, giving particulars, with price, terms of sale, &c. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871.
AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
WHARF PROPERTY,
AT NEWARK, N. J.

This property is very well located for business purposes, being at the foot of River-st., and adjoining the property of the New-Jersey Zinc Company and Passaic Chemical works, with a bulkhead of 200 feet on the Passaic River, having a depth of water at high tide of some twelve feet.

Terms liberal. Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty per cent. in cash in equal payments in four, six and eight months, with interest, and the balance on bond and mortgage with interest.

For maps and full particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation, "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page 252, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property rights, interest estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

The above sale postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 1, *when the sale will be positive*, for cash, on the day of sale, payable in Treasury or National Bank notes, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the money must be deposited, to the credit of the trustee to the mortgage, by 3 o'clock P. M. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers the following morning, at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE stock and fixtures of the Howard Restaurant, No. 180 Broadway.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the entire contents, viz.: Mirrors, chandeliers, dining-tables, chairs, black-walnut and oak lunch-counter, a large quantity of silver-plated ware, casters, pitchers, mugs, strainers, coffee and tea sets, dishes, knives and forks, &c.; also, a large quantity of china and glass-ware in every variety; two elegant ale-pumps, counters, &c.; also, all the kitchen utensils, viz.: oyster range, and a superior ten foot cooking range, carving-tables, O'Gorman steam pump, steam boiler, baker-table, and a large assortment of copper cooking utensils, in every variety; also, a quantity of damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c., with a large quantity of other articles appertaining to a first-class restaurant. The above have been in use less than a year, and cost upward of $12,000. By order GEORGE PERCY HOWE, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 130,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see tha the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

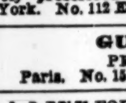
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

Fountain's India Store,

Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs. Many unique and useful articles very cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 780 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress' situation; kind and obliging; good seamstress and dressmaker; operate on machines; good nurse, chambermaid and waitress; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable, and can do all kinds of family cooking; excellent baker. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, and to wait on an elderly or invalid lady; or would take charge of one or two children; the advertiser understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Please address for three days, No. 417 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first-floor, over the hair store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, baking and pastry, all kinds of jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of dessert; best references given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 18th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands all kinds of desserts, soups, jellies, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 215 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation with a first-class family as plain washer and ironer; the best of City reference if required. Call or address for two days at No. 351 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, ice-cream, jellies; good baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children and sew; good reference from her last employer; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress: French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work. Call at No. 335 4th-av.; very best references.

COLORED SERVANTS, OF EVERY CApacity, for either City or country, at TITUS' Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Established 1858.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French (Parisian) girl as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; or to take care of grown children and seamstress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; will go by the day or month; good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 127 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut, fit and operate; would be willing to wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of references. Call at No. 641 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl as lady's maid and dress-maker, &c.; no objection to travel or to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 637 6th-av., one door from 37th-str, in the dress-maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to do the fine washing and ironing; is neat and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 378 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to cook and assist with washing; has excellent City references. Call or address No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook or housekeeper in a small private family in the City; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress or chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 342 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent coachman; can take care of cows, and milk; unexceptionable City reference. Address, appointing interview, J.C., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN, a situation; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; willing to make himself generally useful. Address S. B., at Mr. Raspin's, No. 525 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a colored man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish excellent City references. Address J. F. F., Madison Park Hotel, Broadway and 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of steady habits; understands his business thoroughly; can give good references; would be found trustworthy and obliging. Call or address J. M., 513 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A COMPEtent single man, a situation as above, and reference to bear the strictest investigation. Call or address J. S., No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as a watchman in a hotel; he is a very good clerk; can be well recommended. Call at No. 219 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) HAVING twenty years' experience as a merchant in the manufacturing districts of England, France, Germany, &c., with a perfect command of these languages, and a knowledge of several others, wants an engagement as manager, or to represent a house in some other suitable capacity in any part of the world; references offered in New-York and Europe. Address Box No. 1,149 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands all cultivation of vegetables and flower grounds; also, green-houses and graperies, &c.; best City references. Address H. T., care of seedsman, No. 69 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as groom or general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; eight years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass colored coachman; understands everything pertaining to the business; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address W. C., No. 45 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, single, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address, for two days, W. B., No. 334 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly efficient waiter in a private family; first-class references. Call or address R. P., No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation. Apply at No. 163 West 24th-st.

HELP WANTED.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN MAY SECURE a competency in a short time, with proper effort, by canvassing for a first-class life insurance company which offers unusual inducements. Address B. M., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS book-keeper for a manufacturing establishment, located in the country. Address Box No. 1,311 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, to go a short distance in the country for Summer. Apply at No. 40 West 49th-st., July 22, 10 till 12 A. M.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.

PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.

ap29-law6mSa*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST.—Seats free. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. A. SIDNEY DEALEY. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER Pastor.—Rev. F. BROWN will preach 10½ A. M. and Rev. A. K. SANDFORD at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting, 6 P. M. Experience meeting Saturday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school on SUNDAY, from 2½ to 3½ P. M., followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. No day school until September. Office open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. E. C. BISSELL, of San Francisco, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Monthly meeting of the Mission School corner of 8th-av. and 25th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., to be addressed by several gentlemen. Young people's prayer meeting at 8 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Preaching service in the MORNING and prayer-meeting in the EVENING every SABBATH during July and August.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst. Addresses by M. H. HODDER, Esq., representative of the Association of London, England. Public are invited.
L. B. SANGS, Recording Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Youths' meeting at 6½ P. M. Monday evening, prayer-meeting. Friday evening, lecture. Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, No. 5 Willett-st., pastor.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Communion service at 3½ P. M. Young people's meeting at 7½ P. M. Young men's prayer-meeting Tuesday, 8 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, of Brooklyn, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ A. M.; the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach in the EVENING at 7½; seats free; strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Pastor.—Rev. C. H. BRIGHAM, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, July 23. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. The public are invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.; Divine Service and Sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach during July and August.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHAPEL, CORner of 3d-ave and 52d-st.—Preaching every Lord's Day, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. GUIREY, of West Troy.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avenues.—SUNDAY, 23d, Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. J. S. WILLIS in the EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV. CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—This Church will be open every SUNDAY during the Summer. MORNING service, with sermon, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING prayers at 4 o'clock.

AT SECOND M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Avenues C and D. Rev. HENRY ASTON, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meetings at 3 P. M. Weekly prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—On SUNDAY, 23d inst., preaching by Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the months of July and August. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Prof. JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Amherst College, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, July 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rector will preach MORNING and EVENING.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. P. GRAVES will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING, July 23, from 7½ to 8. Address by Rev. W. H. DE HART. Seats free.

A DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING is held EVERY AFTERNOON, from 4 to 5, in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. G. W. LORD. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Service and sermon on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 11 A. M.; EVENING service at 6 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist), 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. No EVENING service.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring., Rev. J. G. OAKLEY will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST. BEtween Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. G. C. ESSAY

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.

BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
WM. H. CASWELL.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account. E. W. CORLIES.

A COPARTNERSHIP HAS THIS day been formed between ROBERT L. A. CLARKE and JOHN CARMICHAEL, for the manufacturing of lace goods, under the firm name of CLARKE & CARMICHAEL, No. 110 Leonard st.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween LAWRENCE P. MOTT and JAMES D. MURPHY was dissolved July 5 by mutual consent.
JOHN G. MOTT'S SON.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AND LICENSING DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION CLERKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 72 UNION-PLACE.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION Clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place.

Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subject for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, prescriptions, and the adulterations of drugs. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
President.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' ENGLISH HATS AND TURBANS.—Dress Bonnets and Traveling Bonnets, $6; Sailor Hats, $1; Straw Turbans, $1; Turbans, $2; Lace Sacks, half-price. BINNS. Millinery, No. 943 Broadway. This is valuable.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..........$130, gold. | Cabin..........$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold. | Second cabin...... 80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.......... 150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.......$80, gold. Steerage.......$30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, 22d inst. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Andrews, Wednesday, July 19, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson, Saturday, July 22, at 8½ A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.........Daure.......Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.......Roussan.....Saturday, Sept. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.......Sat., July 22 | Ismailia.....Wed., July 26
India........Sat., July 29 | Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 5 | Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 9
Anglia.......Sat., Aug. 12 | Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's Offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. Price.........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman..Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.......$75 | Steerage..........$30
To London......... 80 | To London......... 35
To Paris.......... 90 | To Paris.......... 38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Connor, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. Parker, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh.Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.........July 27
BIENVILLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton.........Aug. 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana. CITY OF MEXICO. Timmerman...Thursday, July 27. CITY OF MERIDA. Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
See general advertisement.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. McCreery, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, TUESDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. Whitehurst, THURSDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

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PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
On a completed road in profitable operation,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
ALSO,
8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD,
AT 95 AND INTEREST.
After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST. N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents. JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of each month.
Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.
Send for Circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
NOTICE.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.
N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,936 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1; ASSETS, $2,473,303 05; SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of the 2d day of August next. CHAS. P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NOS. 152 AND 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Stocks wanted, and for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARKER and FRANCIS BARKER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Barker and Francis Barker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING MARE—Lady Woodcock; trotted in 2:37, can trot today in 2:50; sound and kind with wagon and harness, separate or together, cheap; bay horse, stylish, 15½ hands, 7 years; three wagons, lady's saddle and harness, cheap. Apply at stable corner of Grove and 4th sts.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 15 HANDS; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind; also one light trotting wagon, nearly new. Apply at No. 302 West 16th-st.

A.—BAY HORSE, LIGHT TOP-WAGON and harness, very cheap; separate if desired; warranted sound, kind, gentle for lady to drive. No. 255 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY MULES, warranted sound and kind; will work single or double. Apply for three days at JONES & FIRMAN'S Stable, near the ferry, Hunter's Point, L. I.

A BROWN CANADIAN PONY, 5 YEARS old, 14 hands high; gentle in double and single harness; will stand in any place; not afraid of cars; sold for want of use. Inquire at No. 11 Desbrosses-st.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS AND PHAETON, top; first-class and warranted; price, $375. Apply at No. 154 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, CARriage and harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 148 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. Reference required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADway; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHONK,
(PALTZ POINT.)
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.
This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $18 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ON THE BEACH AT ROCKAWAY.—ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, is now open for the reception of guests; table and management first-class; finest surf and still-water bathing on the coast; charges moderate; take South-side Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE MOST DElightful place in the State, the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J. Inquire at No. 54½ West 32d-st., or at Trenton by mail.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; first-class house, $10 to $12 per week. Dr. KENT, proprietor, 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COOPER COTTAGE, OPPOSITE THE depot, Long Branch, N. J. C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor. First-class transient board, $3 per day.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD near the Heath House. Address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON, at Hyde Park; house beautifully situated, with superior shade; location unsurpassed; no effort spared to make the house desirable and comfortable; convenient to boats and cars. Address Box No. 27, or apply at Post-office, Hyde Park.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.
An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.
Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.
Tickets for the excursion.................................$1
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barges Sarah Smith, Caledonia and Anna; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood and Excelsior Park to let. Office, No. 883 West-st., near Christopher. H. B. CROSSETT.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.
The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.
RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JANE CUSHING, Plaintiff against SOPHRONIA M. HOUGHTON, and Amory Houghton, her husband, Joseph F. Hill, Jonathan B. Simonds, Nathan Cushing, Norman A. Smith, Alfred S. Long, and William S. Stillwell and Henry W. Stimson, (composing the firm of Stillwell & Co.,) John S. Leese, George A. Coles, Patent Lock-shank Button Company, Robert Sloane, Charles L. Sherman, and Hayden W. Wheeler, Lewis A. Parsons and Henry Hayes, (composing the firm of Wheeler, Parsons & Co.,) and Dorman T. Warren, Amedee Spadone, Charles D. Rood and Benjamin P. Smith, (composing the firm of Warren, Spadone & Co.,) and Robert S. Pyke, Richard H. Meares and Alfred H. Cramp, (composing the firm of Robert S. Pyke & Co.,) and William F. Meader and William C. Lawson, (composing the firm of Meader & Lawson,) and Francis Duerden and John G. Davison, (composing the firm of Duerden & Davison,) and Thomas F. Ball, Frank Steffany and Louis Steffany, composing the firm of Ball, Steffany & Co., defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 10, 1871.
CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS J. FREEL, as guardian, &c., of JAMES J. GRAY, an infant, against HENRIETTA PAYNE, Helen W. Morgan, Richard B. Westbrook, Sereno N. Smith, William H. Hassard, William Cahill, Julia Peck.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, July 6, 1871.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
jy22-law6wS*

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTON'S

DOLCE CAMPANA ORCHESTRA

Will commence visiting the principal cities Sept. 15.
Superior musical talent, both instrumental and vocal, wanted. Address
H. B. HORTON, ITHACA, N. Y.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT SUCCESS.
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Beautiful Scenery, Startling Tableaux, Brilliant Effects, and a POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
ELFIE EVERY EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
The most Elegant Entertainment in the City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
LADY ORCHESTRA! LADY VIOLINISTS!
LADY CORNET PLAYERS! LADY HARPISTS!
YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND!
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
And all the Favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
THE ONLY MATINEE OF LES MISERABLES.
POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF LES MISERABLES.
JEAN VALJEAN.........Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
FANTINE...............Miss GUSSIE DEFORREST
DAY AT 2 P. M. NIGHT AT 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.
Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Annual session commences Sept. 18. Circulars at Lockwood's, or Christern's, No. 77 University-place.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 33 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODman Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Easy of access, pleasant home and thorough instruction. Principal may be seen today at the Astor House from 1 to 4. Address at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED TO SUPPLY vacancies by mutual specifications.—Send for mutual plan. Address "Amer. Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway. Schools and families promptly supplied.

MACHINERY.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER-HANGINGS.—FOR SALE—Two presses for stamping gilt papers. Address HOWELL & BROS., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Engagement for a brief period of the popular comedian and Dutch character actor, JOHNNY ALLEN, Who will appear in his great specialty entitled SCHNEIDER; OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE. The greatest of McCloskey's sensational dramas.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS JOE FERRIS, THE FERRETT,
In the great sensational drama of ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
With entire new scenery and mechanical effects.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE,
Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings, Christopher-st., North River, 2:20; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4 North River, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT
FOR ALBANY AND TROY,
From Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) AT 6 O'CLOCK.
Connecting at above places MONDAY MORNING with express trains for the North and West. Through tickets issued.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th.. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th... 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th.. 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 19th.3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th...4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 20th. 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 21st......5:00 P. M.
Friday, 21st.....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th.....7:00 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 21st..... 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th.. 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st.....10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 23d....... 7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d.... 6:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th...... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d.......11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th..... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th....12:00 M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, July 23, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st., each way; returning, leaves Roslyn 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15. Townsend's Grove at Glenwood free of charge.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island, and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. Jas. Sherman, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillion band will accompany the excursion.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5. N. B.—For the present week, boats will leave either place at 8 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 3 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North. Three elegant steamers comprise this line, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., on block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M., arriving at Albany at 5 A. M. and Troy at 6 A. M. Fare 50 cents via Troy boat.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

GEN. SHALER'S REPORT.

Account of the Operations of the Military on the Day of the Riot—Their Behavior Fully Approved.

The following report of the services of the First Division of the National Guard on the day of the riot was made public by Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 10th inst. I was personally waited upon by his Honor the Mayor, who informed me that on the evening of that day a Police order would be issued to prevent any parades or processions upon Wednesday, the 12th inst., that owing to the excited state of much of the populace, there might nevertheless arise disturbances which might render the aid of the military necessary. Accordingly we examined section 242 of chapter 80 of the laws of 1870, and I received the following written communication under that law.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

In order that the Police authorities of this City may be well sustained in suppressing a disturbance of the peace of which, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., there is anticipation and imminent danger, I desire you to order out and hold in readiness at their armories for active service three regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry.

Very truly yours,
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York.

To Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, Commandant of the First Division.

During the day of the 11th inst. I also received a verbal request from the President of the Police Department to furnish an increased force. On the 11th, at about midnight, I was further requested by His Excellency, the Governor of the State, to furnish all the military aid required in assistance of the civil authorities. In answer to these requisitions the following order was issued from these head-quarters:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 16—Extract.—II. In obedience to a requisition from the civil authorities, the following organizations are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective armories, in fatigue dress, fully armed and equipped, for active service, on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M.: First Regiment Infantry, Sixth Regiment Infantry, Seventh Regiment Infantry, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Ninth Regiment Infantry, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry, Seventy-first Regiment Infantry, Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, Battery G, Battery C. The infantry will be supplied with forty rounds of ammunition and the artillery with twenty rounds per gun. By order of

Major-Gen. ALEXANER SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

At 2 A. M. on the 12th inst. I personally informed the Superintendent of Police of my action, and at 6 A. M. reported to the Commander-in-Chief in person, with a portion of my staff, at Police Head-quarters. The accompanying map, prepared as a part of this report, an examination of which is invited, will show the location of the forces under arms at 7 A. M. The blue spots mark the quarters of the infantry regiments ordered on duty, the red those of the artillery, and the orange those of the cavalry. The blue crosses the quarters of the infantry regiments, and the orange crosses that of the cavalry regiments, over which guards were placed. It being apprehended at Police Head-quarters that the necessary withdrawal of most of the Police force from the Thirty-first Precinct would invite disorder along the line of the Boulevard, it was deemed prudent to establish an armed force in the vicinity of Elm Park, and to secure the greatest amount of protection with the least number of men, a regiment armed with breech-loaders and a squadron of cavalry were dispatched by the service of the following orders at 7½ A. M.:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 17—I. The commanding officer of the Washington Grey Troop will report immediately, with his command, to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first Regiment Infantry at the armory of the regiment, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Wolcott, Commanding Seventy-first Regiment:

COLONEL: Upon the receipt of this you will march your command up the Boulevard to the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station, in One Hundredth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and put yourself in communication with Captain HELME, or other Police officer in charge. You will regulate your movements so as to support the Police force in the discharge of their duties, and for this purpose you will confer with the officer in command, and keep yourself informed as to his movements.

The service which is required of you is, as you will appreciate, one of a delicate nature, and one in which you must be guided by circumstances and your own judgment. The Police will enforce the law so far as they can, and if not able to do so, will call upon you for assistance, which you will render so as to uphold them in the discharge of their duties. You will keep your command in the ranks, and see that the men behave quietly and orderly, and not allow any straggling, so that they can be used at a moment's notice. If compelled to send detachments to any point, you will see that they are sufficiently large to enforce order, if possible without resorting to compulsory measures. You will not use force unless it becomes absolutely necessary to put down a riot or disturbance, and then you are expected to act with coolness and firmness. No positive orders can be given to guide you in your actions, but you must be governed by the exigencies of the case, and your authority is therefore discretionary. The Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry has been directed to report to you. It will co-operate with your command under your orders.

By order,
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

At the same hour Col. SCOTT, of the Eighth Regiment, was ordered to occupy the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, with about three-fourths of his command, for the purpose of protecting the building and its contents, and of supporting the two batteries assembled there, should their services be required. The balance of the Eighth Regiment were left for the protection of their own armory. Col. WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment, was ordered to occupy the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, with his command, leaving about forty men for the protection of his armory, and detailing an equal number for the care of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

The commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment stationed fifty men in the armory of his regiment in Hester-street, near Bowery, and an equal number in the armory of the First and Third Cavalry at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. The commanding officer of the Seventy-ninth Battalion stationed one company in the armory corner of Greene and Houston streets. The commanding officer of the Ninety-sixth Regiment stationed one company in the armory at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. At 8 o'clock A. M. Brig.-Gens. VARIAN and WARD, commanding the Third and First Brigades respectively, of the First Division, reported to me in person, and were directed to establish their head-quarters as follows: Gen. VARIAN at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and Gen. WARD at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. They were requested to visit the armories of the regiments of their commands, and see that the instructions issued were observed, and hold themselves and their staffs in readiness for any service. In order that the excited condition of the public mind might not be aggravated by the presence of uniformed soldiers in the public streets, and that the troops should be well in hand for prompt action, the following circular was issued to all the commanding officers:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

Official and Confidential.

The Major-General-Commanding directs that the ammunition be not distributed until orders to do so are received from these head-quarters. You will please form your companies as soon as the men arrive, and keep them within the armory. Loitering about the doors and neighboring saloons will under no circumstances be permitted. If necessary to prevent it, appoint a provost guard, not otherwise. Men arrested by a provost guard will be returned for disobedience. By order of

Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

By 9 o'clock A. M., reports received at head-quarters of small bodies of armed men moving in various parts of the City, became frequent. The first one of any magnitude, or of positive seriousness, was received about 8 A. M., to the effect that a large crowd of evil-disposed persons had made a demonstration at One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Seventh-avenue, and obliged all the workmen in that neighborhood to quit work and join their party. There being no available Police force in that vicinity, I dispatched, at the request of the Police authorities, Major JUSSEN, of my staff, with orders to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, stationed at Elm Park, to at once move one wing of his regiment and the Washington Grey Cavalry in the direction of the point indicated. This movement was rapidly executed, but upon reaching One Hundred and Tenth-street information was received that the rioters had moved down through the Park. The infantry remained for a short time at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue and the cavalry at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and at 12¼ P. M. were returned to Elm Park by a telegraphic order. About 10 A. M. information was received that a considerable body of rioters was moving down Third-avenue at Eighty-sixth-street, and that the workmen engaged in laying Croton pipes had quit work and joined them. To support a detachment of Police sent off in omnibuses to intercept them, the First Regiment Infantry, Col. PERLEY commanding, was ordered to move across and up the Third-avenue at 12 M. Col. PERLEY telegraphed from the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house "everything quiet," and he was, after consultation with the Police authorities, telegraphed to return to the armory and keep a sharp look-out. At 10½ A. M. an effort was made by an excited crowd to seize the arms stored in a reported Fenian head-quarters in Avenue A, near Fourth-street, and Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, was ordered to detail two companies to co-operate with Capt. MOUNT, of the Eleventh Precinct, in protecting them. These companies shortly afterward reported back to their armory, the arms having been secured and removed to Police Head-quarters by the men under Capt. MOUNT. About the same hour, an exciting report to the effect that an armed mob had attacked Second-avenue cars was received, and a detachment of Police was dispatched by Superintendent KELSO to the Eighteenth Precinct. To support and co-operate with this detachment Col. STERRY, of the Sixth Regiment, was ordered to send four companies of his command to the Second-avenue. The report proved unfounded, or at least was greatly exaggerated. The numerous details of policemen had reduced the force at head-quarters so much that it was deemed necessary to reinforce it by a portion of the military. Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, was therefore ordered to send two companies to occupy the upper floor of the head-quarters building. These companies were commanded respectively by Capts. KIPP and ELY. The reports from different parts of the City had now become most exciting in their character. One from the immediate vicinity of head-quarters, brought in by detectives considered most reliable, was to the effect that an organized force, formed in companies with officers commanding, having a leader with a drawn sword at their head, was moving down Prince-street toward Hibernia Hall. Instantly a plan of capture was determined upon. A body of policemen was to move down Mulberry-street to Prince to meet the column, another body was to go down the Bowery to strike their rear, while a strong squad of detectives were to operate in making captures as circumstances would permit. To give more effect, and render aid if required, the Eighty-fourth Regiment was moved from their armory, at Fourth-street, down Broadway to Prince-street, and the Eleventh Regiment was moved from Delancey and Chrystie streets up the Bowery to Prince-street. The rioters, having received some information or entertained suspicions of an aggressive movement on the part of the authorities, had marched off to another section of the City before the dispositions made for dispersion were consummated. Subsequently, however, a goodly number of captures were made by the Police in the same neighborhood. While the regiments last named were on the march they were directed to Police Head-quarters. As soon as the Eighty-fourth Regiment vacated their armory their surplus arms were removed for safety to Police Head-quarters. A report was received about the same time, and since confirmed by the official report of the commanding officer of the regiment, that a body of about 500 men were threatening the armory of the Fifth Regiment, in Hester-street, near the Bowery. The building was occupied by a company placed there for its protection, and its presence deterred the mob from making an attack. Information having been received about noon that the Orangemen had determined to parade, and that a considerable force would probably be required to aid the Police in their protection, the Fifty-fifth Regiment and the balance of the Seventy-ninth Battalion were ordered to assemble at their armories. A detachment of the latter was ordered to Police Head-quarters, and after conducting a body of prisoners to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, was returned to its armory to protect the United States Army Building in which it is located. Col. BUDKE, of the Third Cavalry, was authorized to assemble a part of his command to relieve a company of the Fifth Infantry in the protection of the cavalry armory. Major-Gen. WOODWARD, commanding Second Division National Guard, very kindly offered the services of one of his regiments armed with breech-loaders, already assembled at their armory. Their services were accepted, and they were marched to the armory of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, as a place most convenient of location, and a *point d'appui* to the movements about to be commenced. At 1¼ P. M., arrangements having been made by the Police authorities to protect the procession that was to form at 2 o'clock at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and desiring the support of the military, orders were issued to the Sixth, Col. STERRY, Seventh, Col. CLARK, Ninth, Col. FISK, Twenty-second, Col. PORTER, and Eighty-fourth, Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL, commanding, to report at once on the ground above designated, to Brig.-Gen. VARIAN, who had been assigned to the command of the escort, and previously informed as to the number of regiments ordered to report to him and the character of the services required of the escort. The instructions to Gen. VARIAN were necessarily general in their character, and consisted chiefly of my opinions as to the proportions of troops to be placed in front, in the flanks and in the rear of the procession, with the usual caution about preserving steadiness among the men and keeping the ranks well closed up. All the details of formation, which would be varied according to the number of men in the procession, and which could be determined only upon the ground, together with the orders and instructions to the different regimental commanders, according to their respective positions in the column, and the attitude assumed by the crowds at different points, were necessarily left to the exercise of his own best judgment and discretion, after he should have arrived upon the ground. When the Seventh Regiment moved from the armory, the two companies on duty at Police Head-quarters joined the regiment, and the Eleventh Regiment occupied the rooms vacated on the upper floors. The regiments were reported promptly as ordered. For the dispositions made of them and other information concerning the procession, your attention is invited to the following report of Gen. VARIAN, submitted immediately after the procession had been dismissed:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Commanding First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report: According to verbal instructions received from you this morning, I proceeded to visit the several regiments of my brigade, and had completed the tour, with the exception of the Eighth Regiment, when orders were received from your head-quarters desiring my presence immediately. In accordance with your directions to take command of the escort to the Orange procession I at once proceeded with my staff to the place designated, viz., Eighth-avenue, corner Twenty-ninth-street. On my arrival there I found the procession under the protection of the Police and ready to move. The regiments of infantry ordered for escort service, viz., Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth, arrived promptly, and reported for duty. I at once disposed the troops in the following order: Seventh Regiment on the right, Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth on the right and left flanks respectively, in column of fours, Sixth and Ninth in the rear, (Sixth leading,) in column by companies. Before ordering the column to move, I was informed by Inspector WALLING, of the Police force, that the roofs of the houses on the avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth streets, east side, were covered with men who had been seen loading fire-arms, and at once directed Col. CLARK to detach the right wing of his regiment and take position on the opposite side of said block, facing those buildings, instructing him to return any fire which should commence with sufficient vigor to stop it, and to re-join his regiment after the column had passed that locality. These preparations being made, I gave command for the column to move, and at once took position on the right with my staff. Having arrived on the corner of Twenty-third-street, I halted the column to give the right wing of the Seventh Regiment opportunity to rejoin the command. The order to halt had scarcely been obeyed when I heard firing proceeding apparently from the rear, and immediately returned to ascertain the nature of the difficulty. On arriving, I ordered the firing to cease, made inquiry as to the cause, and learned that the column had been fired into both from sidewalk and houses, and the fire had been promptly returned by some of the regiments, killing and wounding a number of persons. Comparative order being restored, I again put the column in motion, proceeding through Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue, down the avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence around Washington Monument, down Fourth-avenue to the junction of Third-avenue, without further disturbance than the occasional arrest of individuals on the sidewalk by the Police. At the said junction the procession dismissed, and, in accordance with your further instructions, I disposed of the troops so as to inclose the space between Fourth and Eighth streets, and then cleared the space of the crowd assembled. After remaining in the position described about an hour and a half, I gave directions to the several commands to return to their armories, and to hold themselves in readiness for further orders from your head-quarters. I cannot close without expressing my satisfaction at the alacrity and cheerfulness displayed by officers and men in obeying orders and giving me every assistance in their power, to the Police for their hearty co-operation, and lastly, to the men composing the procession, for it must be said to their credit that not a word was spoken or fire-arm displayed, or anything done by them which could be construed as a menace to any one, carrying out the instructions given them to the letter.

I have the honor to be, General,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. VARIAN, Brigadier-General.

The firing referred to in Gen. VARIAN'S report was telegraphed to head-quarters, with the additional information that large bodies of rioters were confronting the head of the column, impeding its advance. Upon this the First Regiment Infantry, Col. PERLEY commanding, was ordered to move promptly down to and occupy Madison-square, so as to flank the rioters should they continue in force in front of the procession when it reached that point, or render such assistance as Gen. VARIAN might require. For a similar purpose two companies of the Eleventh Regiment, afterward reinforced by two other companies, were ordered to occupy Fourteenth-street, near Irving-place, and the Thirteenth Regiment was moved up the Bowery as far as Fourth-street. These movements were made on the left flank of the column, under the supposition, which was afterward found correct, that the bulk of the rioters would approach the route of the procession from the north and east. The Thirteenth Regiment subsequently reported to Gen. VARIAN, and was used in the dispositions made to insure order and quietude in the dispersion of the Orangemen. Those dispositions were simply the occupation by the troops of the streets running into and across the Bowery and Fourth-avenue from Astor-place and Eighth-street down to Fourth-street. After the Orangemen had left for their homes the troops were gradually withdrawn and sent to their armories. The procession formed and marched from Eighth-avenue shortly after 2 o'clock, and arrived at its destination a little past 4 o'clock. While it was moving the troops not in the column or disposed of on the flanks, as above recited, were stationed ready for immediate service as follows, viz.: The Fifth, Sixty-ninth, and Fifty-fifth and Seventy-ninth in their respective armories; the Eighth at the City Arsenal with Batteries C and G, Capt. SCHILLING and Lieut. WRIGHT commanding, and the Twelfth at the State Arsenal. Having been requested by the President of the Police Department to furnish a guard for the protection of the United States Post-office, a detachment of two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were ordered at 5:20 P. M. to occupy the Post-office and remain there until 7 o'clock the next morning. At the same time two companies of the Seventy-first Regiment were ordered to occupy Kapp's Garden, at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, until 8 o'clock A. M., to prevent an anticipated attack upon a picnic party. At 6 o'clock P. M. apparent quietude having been restored in the vicinity of head-quarters, the Thirteenth Regiment was relieved, with the thanks of the division commander, and ordered to return to its armory. At the same time the First Regiment at Madison-square was ordered to return to its armory, and the four companies of the Eleventh at Fourteenth-street to rejoin the regiment at Police Head-quarters. These dispositions brought all the troops except the Eleventh Regiment to the positions occupied early in the day, where they remained undisturbed by orders or alarms the whole night. No indications of a necessity for the use of large bodies of troops being apparent, Gen. WARD and staff were relieved at 8 P. M., and Gen. VARIAN and staff at 1 A. M. of the 13th inst., by the issue of the following notice: "The Major-General commanding desires me to say that the recent reports from the various precincts are so satisfactory that he does not consider it necessary for you to remain longer on duty. You will therefore please consider yourself relieved upon receipt of this, with the thanks of the Commanding-General for the efficient discharge of the difficult and delicate service of the day. The regiments will all remain at their armories until further orders."

The night passed without any unusual excitement, and at 8 o'clock A. M. with the consent of the Police authorities, a gradual dismissal of all the troops, except the Twenty-second Regiment, was begun. To the Twenty-second Regiment the following order was issued, viz.:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 18.—The commanding officer of the Twenty-second Regiment Infantry will proceed immediately with his command to Elm Park, corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-fourth-street, to relieve the Seventy-first Regiment and the Washington Grey troop of cavalry. Upon his arrival he will confer with the officer in charge of the Thirty-first Police Precinct, and co-operate with him in the preservation of order.

By order of Major-Gen. SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chie of Staff.

And at noon it was returned to the armory and dismissed.

In the following table will be found the strength of the several organizations ordered on duty, and the list of casualties which occurred in this command:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
1st Regiment of Infantry...	17	215	232
5th Regiment of Infantry..	24	377	401
6th Regiment of Infantry..	19	315	334
7th Regiment of Infantry..	36	570	606
8th Regiment of Infantry..	27	356	383
9th Regiment of Infantry..	35	441	476
11th Regiment of Infantry.	37	311	348
12th Regiment of Infantry.	25	265	290
22d Regiment of Infantry..	29	378	407
55th Regiment of Infantry.	18	216	234
69th Regiment of Infantry.	23	326	354
71st Regiment of Infantry..	32	378	410
79th Regiment of Infantry.	14	76	90
84th Regiment of Infantry.	26	278	304
96th Regiment of Infantry.	18	206	224
3d Regiment Cavalry, (detachment,).........	15	97	112
Washington Grey Troop....	4	41	45
Battery C..............	4	56	60
Battery G..............	2	20	22
Total..............	410	4,922	5,332

CASUALTIES.

Sixth Regiment—Capt. Adler, slightly grazed at the wrist; one private badly bruised in the leg.

Ninth Regiment—Sergt. Samuel Wyatt, Company F, killed; private H. C. Page, Company K, killed; Col. James Fisk, Jr., ankle sprained; Capt. B. W. Spencer, slightly hurt with a brick; private Pryor, Company A, wounded in leg, since dead; private Burns, Company E, stabbed in back; Sergt. T. C. Byers, Company B, kicked in side by mob.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—Capt. J. Douglas, Company K, cut in head by missile; Private Jannis, Company I, shot in head, seriously; Private W. Archer, Company F, flesh-wound in wrist.

Seventh Regiment—Sergt. Behringer, Company G, leg wound by a stone; Private Townsend, Company G, shot in neck by musket-ball; Private Morgan, Company H, scalp wound, slight.

There are two points in connection with the operations of this command on the 12th inst., to which the attention of the Commander-in-Chief is specially invited; first, the promptitude with which the troops assembled, and which the Commander-in-Chief, by his presence, had an opportunity of witnessing; and second, the increased numbers which each organization turned out. In many regiments this increase amounted to fifty per cent. more than usual parades, and when is considered the peculiar circumstances under which the orders were issued, and the divided and excited state of the public mind, the extraordinary and unusual conditions which made it necessary to call upon the National Guard, and the extremely delicate character of the service to be performed, the devotion of the officers and men to principles of law and order and of complete subordination to the constituted authorities is strikingly apparent. Their conduct during the twenty-four successive hours of service was in the highest degree commendable. But one case of misconduct of an officer is reported, and that is being attended to. A very small portion of the public Press and a few persons with biased and prejudiced minds have endeavored to create an impression that some of the regiments acted hastily in firing on Eighth-avenue, but by a careful perusal of the official reports of all the principal commanding officers, and a minute personal inquiry of the officers engaged and of the citizens residing in the neighborhood into the circumstances attending the melée, I have failed to discover sufficient cause for the statements made. An official report of operations of a military body is not the place to discuss the merits of any proposition touching the conduct of the troops, that does not emanate from the recognized source of military authority. But as so much has been said by certain classes, and so much has been written calculated to bring into disrepute at least a portion of that organization which alone can protect and defend law-abiding citizens in their rights of person and property in times of riot and anarchy, that I will be pardoned for assuming the guardianship of the honor and reputation of that part which I have the honor to command, so far as to declare my belief that what is said or written about the misconduct of the troops on the 12th inst. has a partisan origin and unmanly aim. Letters of thanks from citizens in the neighborhood of the riot, for the services rendered by the troops, confirm the official reports of the officers. The testimony is abundant to show that long before the troops retaliated, fire-arms were discharged and missiles of all kinds thrown at them from the sidewalks, windows, and house-tops, and it was not until an officer of the Eighty-fourth had been struck down by a missile thrown from a house-top, one of the men shot in the head and another had received a flesh-wound, two men of the Ninth killed outright, a number wounded, and three of the sixth wounded, that fire was opened on the mob. It is the opinion of the most experienced officers of the Police force and military present, that the troops did not fire any too soon. That in a very few minutes more it would have been difficult if not impossible to overpower the mob, and that the lives lost at Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street saved the sacrifice of a much greater number at some other point. None can sympathize more deeply with the families that suffered by the unfortunate occurrences of the 12th inst. than do the men whose duty required them to use their weapons in sustaining the civil authorities and in defense of themselves. And it is not unreasonable to hope that, while all are deploring the circumstances which made a resort to arms necessary, the public will not be unmindful of the bereaved families of the dead and suffering members of the National Guard. The extremely delicate service of Gen. VARIAN in commanding the escort to the procession was performed in a highly creditable manner, and to my satisfaction, and it would be unjust to meritorious officers not to record herein my conviction that the regimental commanders of the escort acted with coolness and discretion; that the officers and men under them discharged their duty under circumstances calculated to excite and aggravate the most experienced troops, and are entitled therefore to the commendation of their superior officers. The orders issued from time to time were obeyed by all the commands on duty with an alacrity rarely witnessed, giving abundant evidence that the National Guard stand ready at all times to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining law and order against all aggressors.

To the members of my staff, who from early morning of the 12th until noon of the 13th, were actively engaged without rest, I am indebted for the prompt delivery of orders and dispatches, and other valuable assistance. I desire also to record my acknowledgments for the professional services of Surgeon CHEESEMAN, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, which were kindly volunteered and accepted early on the morning of the 12th.

Permit me, in conclusion, while alluding to the meritorious services of those under my command, to confirm what the public Press have already said of the gallant Police force engaged on that day. It was my duty to keep in constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief and the Police authorities from early morning until the excitement in the public mind had subsided. At head-quarters but one sentiment actuated the officers on duty, from the President of the Department, Mr. HENRY SMITH, and his colleagues of the Board of Commissioners, to Superintendent KELSO and his subordinate officers, and that was, to do their whole duty in the most prompt and energetic manner. The movements of the detachments were made with the greatest alacrity, and the officers of the National Guard, who witnessed their operations in attacking the mob at different points, unite in giving the highest praise for the courage and dash displayed in making attacks, as well as for the patient coolness manifested while exposed to the abusive epithets and dangerous assaults of the mob. Their valor was conspicuous, and entitles them not only to the respect of their superiors, but to the confidence of the public at large. While New-York possesses so brave and self-sacrificing a body of protectors she has little to fear from internal dissensions.

Very respectfully, yours,
ALEXANDER SHALER, Major-General Commanding.

THE BOSTON REGATTA.

Postponed Races of the Fourth of July—Fifty Yachts Take Part.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 21.

The rain, fog and scarcity of wind which prevailed yesterday morning threatened to prove disastrous to the city sailing regatta, which was postponed from the Fourth of July on account of a similar condition of the elements. The rain, however, ceased by the middle of the forenoon, and the fog in great part cleared away, but not until noon was there sufficient breeze stirring to warrant the starting of the yachts in the regatta. Soon after 10½ o'clock Edmands' Band took a position upon the wharf at the foot of O-street, and began to play. Small crowds of people began to assemble upon the piers in the vicinity, which, as they grew in numbers, increased in anxiety in regard to the probabilities of the taking place or postponement of the races. The tug boat *Elsie* appeared and anchored off City Poin, having on board the judges, Messrs. A. Claxton Cary, J. W. Pierce, D. J. Lawlor, Augustus Russ and Charles A. Hayden. One by one the sloops and schooners came up, creeping through the water with all the speed which the almost motionless air would give them, and occasionally a yacht would arrive from the distant fleet which was becalmed in the offing on their way from Lynn, Beverly and elsewhere down the coast. A few sail and row boats were pulled or allowed to drift along between the wharves and the judges' boat. Thus it went on until noon, the sun in the meantime having once or twice shown its face, although the clouds still hung heavily in the sky. Then a slight breeze from the north-west appeared, straightening out the drooping pennants, and soon increasing sufficiently to fill the spread sails and speed the grateful yachts through the water. The spirits of spectators and yachtmen rose with the wind, for it now became certain that the regatta would take place. The scene, before so quiet, became most animated as the now lively yachts, with their spread canvas, came flocking about the tug-boat, while their masters received instructions and information relative to the races from the judges. At 12:20 o'clock a gun was fired from the stern of the *Elsie* as a signal for the yachts to get into line.

FIRST RACE.

This was for centre-board and keel-boats measuring thirty-eight feet and upward on the water line. A first prize of $100 and a second of $30 was offered to each class. Of the twelve yachts which were entered, only three appeared, as follows: *Coming*, R. D. TUCKER, sloop, centre-board, Beverly; *Ianthe*, WILLIAM G. PICKMAN, schooner, keel, Beverly; *Tartar*, Captain HASTINGS, sloop, centre-board, Boston.

Two boats were consequently taken from the second class, with measurement and time allowances, to make a race. They were: *Starlight*, F. S. WRIGHT, schooner, keel, South Boston; *Eliza A. West*, A. E. GILL, sloop, keel, East Boston.

The boats got into position, and at precisely 12¾ another gun was fired for the start. At just this time there was a momentary lull in the breeze, and the race began somewhat slowly, although the start was fairly made. The *Starlight* took the lead, followed by the *Coming*, and she by the *Ianthe*. The *Eliza A. West* and *Tartar*, for some reason, were not ready with the others, but they soon had their jibs up and joined the race. In this order they went along until off Spectacle Island, when the breeze fell and for a short time they were almost totally becalmed. The course was as follows: From the judges' boat out Broad Sound, leaving Ram Head Buoy on the starboard, Fawn Bar on port, rounding Bell Buoy off the north-east ledge of the Graves, leaving it on starboard; thence to Bell Boat on Hardings, leaving it on starboard, up Light-house Channel, through the Narrows, leaving Fort Warren, Gallop's, Nix's Mate Buoys and Spectacle Island on the port, to the judges' boat. When the yachts reached the Graves, the *Coming* was ahead, and she passed the place at 2:35. Still leading in the race, she passed the bell-boat at HARDING'S at 3:07. At 4h. 42m. 40s. the *Coming* came in and passed the judges' boat. The following shows the time made by each yacht:

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
Coming, c. b............	3	57	40
Ianthe, k...............	4	20	38
Starlight, k............	4	35	41
Tartar, c. b............	4	42	50
Eliza A. West, k........	..	..	..

One of the rules of sailing was that "the several courses shall be sailed within five hours from the time of starting, or there will be no award of prizes." The last-named boat slightly exceeded that time in going over the course, and consequently was not taken into consideration. The allowance for measurement which the *Ianthe* had to give to the *Starlight*, lost to her the first prize for keel-boats, although she was in about fifteen minutes ahead. The *Starlight* was therefore awarded the first money, and the *Ianthe* the second. Of the centre-boards, the *Coming* took the first prize and the *Tartar* the second.

SECOND RACE.

Immediately after the boats in the first race were fairly off, the yachts of the second class were called into line. These were for centre-board and keel boats measuring twenty-six feet and less than thirty-eight feet. A first prize of $75, and a second of $20 were offered to each. Of thirty-two boats entered twenty-two appeared. There was no delay, and at 1¾ o'clock the gun was fired and the start was made over the following course: From the judges' boat down West Way, leaving Thompson and Rainsford Islands on the starboard, Long and George's Islands and Buoy No. 7 on port, and back through the Narrows, leaving George's, Gallop's, Nix's Mate Buoys, Fort Independence and Buoy No. 8, on the port, to the judges' boat. The *Scud* went out ahead, followed by *Planchette*, *Violet* and *Pacer* in the order named. Most of the boats crowded on all possible canvas. At Long Island Head the *Violet* was the first to haul to the wind, with *Planchette* close behind. Then there was a snug bunch of five yachts, while behind them were eight of the boats with their bows nearly in line. Up to this time there had been but little wind for this race, but about 2 o'clock it strengthened on their course, and there was about two-thirds of a whole-sail breeze. At 2¼ the *Violet* followed by *White Cap* and *Planchette*, rounded buoy No. 7. After that the course was about west; the yachts therefore had the wind nearly dead ahead, and their relative positions were constantly changing. The following shows the order in which the boats came in and the time in going over the course:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
White Cap, C. B....	2	29	15	Planchette, K......	3	10	50
Clytie, C. B....	2	31	26	Daisy, K......	3	19	07
Violet, C. B....	2	35	..	Ranger, K......	3	19	20
Lillie, C. B....	2	52	59	Quimper, C. B.....	3	26	58
Kelpie, C. B....	2	56	13	Naiad Queen, C. B..	3	27	54
Mist, K........	3	..	44	Mary, C. B......	3	34	41
Pacer, C. B....	3	02	..	Tony, K.......	3	35	53
Scud, C. B.....	3	02	18	William B. Ford, K.	3	38	12
Fiona, C. B....	3	05	..	McDuff, C. B......	3	40	37
Fanchon, C. B...	3	06	40	Susie, K......	3	52	15
Willie, C. B....	3	10	21	Mystery, C. B...not taken			

The first price for keel boats was given to the *Mist*, the second to the *Planchette*. The *White Cap* got the first for centre-boards, and the *Clytie* the second.

THIRD RACE.

The third and last race was for centre-board and keel boats measuring twenty, and less than twenty-six feet. First, second and third prizes of $50, $15 and $10, respectively, were offered to each class of yachts. Out of sixty-two registered for this race about forty appeared. At exactly 1¾ the start was made in this race, and it was a most beautiful sight. The breeze was blowing quite briskly just then, and the yachts spread out handsomely. The course was as follows: From the judges' boat, round Cow Pasture buoy No. 6, formerly No. 4 Dorchester Bay, leaving it on the port; thence to buoy No. 6 on Lower Middle, leaving it on the port; then to Slate Ledge buoy No. 11, leaving it on the port; thence to judges' boat, passing between City Point and Fort Independence. The boats came in as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Ripple, C. B......	1	34	20	Jennie, K.......	1	50	21
Fannie, C. B......	1	38	26	Mary Ann, C. B..	1	51	14
Georgietta, C. B..	1	39	40	Brilliant, C. B..	1	52	23
Kate, C. B........	1	41	03	Judith, C. B....	1	53	36
Posy, C. B........	1	43	35	E. Harris, K.....	1	55	16
Volante, K........	1	44	49	Water Lily, C. B..	1	56	00
Secret, C. B......	1	44	52	Puzzle, K........	1	56	45
Alice, C. B.......	1	45	30	Restless, C. B....	1	57	10
Cruiser, K........	1	45	37	Come, C. B........	1	57	32
Fairy, K..........	1	47	33	Angie, K..........	1	57	34
Maud, C. B........	1	47	52	Fawn, K..........	1	59	22
Bismarck, C. B....	1	48	14	Bertha, K........	2	02	41

The judges did not decide upon the award of prizes in this race yesterday, but will do so to-day. The delay was made necessary by the time which must be occupied in making allowances for measurement.

A Horrible Outrage.

Yesterday morning Mrs. ELLEN REED, a respectable middle-aged woman, living at No. 60 Frankfort-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and charged a notorious ruffian named FRANK MCCORMICK with having, together with two other men, brutally outraged her. It seemed that Mrs. REED, in order to support her family, was accustomed to take articles around to the different stores for sale, and that on Thursday afternoon, while thus employed, she was enticed into the back room of a store, No. 146 Liberty-street, and it was there the offense was committed by three men, one of whom was MCCORMICK, who was afterward arrested and identified by her. After his arrest attempts were made both to intimidate and bribe Mrs. REED from appearing against him, but she disregarded them, and Justice HOGAN, being convinced of the truthfulness of her story, committed MCCORMICK, without bail, for trial at the General Sessions. The other two men have not yet been found, though a man named MCGLYNN, who attempted to bribe Mrs. REED, was arrested and locked up in the Tombs.

The Newly-Arrived Elephants.

The bark *Nehemiah Gibson*, as reported in the TIMES yesterday, which arrived yesterday from Ceylon, and is now lying in the river, off the Battery, has on board ten elephants, one of them a young one, which have been brought over here for HOWE'S circus. These elephants were brought over here from the island of Manaair, north of Ceylon, by the agent, Mr. H. CHANNON, who purchased them and superintended their shipment. The animals were got in Baticoloa, Hambertol, Trincomalee and Saffragan. Four months were occupied in securing them, and three months more in bringing them here. One of the elephants was lost on the passage. They will be shackled and led by their keepers through the streets today for transportation to Canada, where the circus company is now performing.

A Determined Indian Fighter.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives a graphic description of an Indian fighter. He says:

"At Fort D. J. Russell, near Cheyenne—which is no fort at all, but merely a beautiful village of barracks, officers' quarters, cottages, and a long green lawn, where a band of music plays every evening—I heard an account of an officer celebrated for Indian prowess. The subject was the war in Arizona and CROOK'S substitution for STONEMAN. 'Oh, Indian hunting is CROOK'S specialty,' says one. 'The fact is, CROOK is nothing but an Indian anyway. I mean that his mind, physiognomy and education are all Indian. Look at his face—the high cheek bones, the contour of the skull; and his manners—stolid, separate, adverse to talk. He is a perfect Indian in endurance. He can take his gun and cross the desert, subsisting on the way, where you and I would starve. Perfectly self-reliant for any venture, delighted with lonely travel and personal hazard, carrying nothing but his arms, he will walk after a trail all day, and when night comes, no matter how cold, he wraps himself in an Indian blanket, humped up, Indian fashion, and pitches himself into a heap of sage-bush, there to be perfectly easy till morning. He will follow an antelope for three days. He requires nothing to drink or smoke, and very little to eat. Abstemious, singular, utterly ignorant of fear, and yet stealthy as a cat, he rejoices in exile, is shy of women and strangers; and when he was a cadet he had all the same traits. The other day he departed for Arizona with one soldier, his rifle, and two clean shirts—the latter he took only to be presentable on the steamer. His style is to hunt continuous hiding places by day for his command, and move them upon the Indians by night, and he can outwit the keenest Indians in the country. When he was in command in Oregon, his wife, who had taken the responsibility of following him, although herself gently reared, shared his quarters out in the wilderness. CROOK did not have ten dollars' worth of furniture in his quarters. Sometimes he would remark: "Well, I'm going off." And he would be gone a week, perhaps, scouting, and return just when he liked, his wife saying nothing. If CROOK don't get killed, he'll clean out the Apaches, provided the politicians let him alone. He ought to be kept in command there in Arizona till the Apache question is ended.'"

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Capt. RICHARD TYSON, a young officer who has seen much service as a whaleman in the northern seas, and who was one of the party who found the Arctic exploring vessel *Resolute*, will probably supersede Capt. S. O. BUDINGTON as sailing-master of the *Polaris*. For some reason not specified Capt. BUDINGTON is dissatisfied with the expedition, and will be relieved when the *Polaris* arrives at the Danish settlement of Disco, Greenland.

A regular meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening, at No. 327 Bowery. Mr. ISAAC WOOD, on the part of the committee appointed to raise funds for the suffering miners, reported that $1,753 92 had been collected for that purpose. A delegation from the Stone-cutters' organization waited on the Union, soliciting their co-operation in a proposed mass-meeting, protesting against the effort now made to invalidate the Eight-hour law. A committee was appointed to associate in the movement.

DAVID G. HODGENS was yesterday brought before Justice HOGAN of the Tombs Police Court on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was made by ELIZABETH HODGENS, who claimed to have been married to him six years ago; that he deserted her on the 9th of last June, and the next day married a Miss MARGARET KANE. HODGENS declined to make any answer to the charge, and was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The Seventh-avenue Boulevard will be completed through to Harlem River by the 1st of December, and the Commissioners having charge of the work have sent out for estimates for the iron bridge which is to cross from that point to Morrisania.

The day schools of the Five Points Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, was the scene of some interesting exercises, yesterday. Rewards of merit were distributed among the more proficient, for success in their different studies and general good behavior. The whole number, between 300 and 400, were then dismissed by the Principal of the school, Mrs. VAN AKIN, to meet again the first Monday in September.

The steam propeller *Cathcart* made a trial trip down the harbor, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of illustrating the workings of a new steering apparatus, expressly designed for use on boats engaged in canal navigation. The apparatus is attached to the propeller, and works simultaneously with the latter in steering a vessel. Capt. CATHCART, of Washington, is the inventor.

Near Police Head-quarters is exhibited a human scalp and scalping knife said to have been taken from the Minnesota Indians at the massacre of Spirit Lake in 1853. The scalp is in a good state of preservation, it having been steeped in some chemical substance known to the Indians before it was taken. The knife is a splendid piece of workmanship, and the sheath is made of hide.

WILLIAM HORN, ten years of age, died, yesterday, at the home of his parents, No. 203 East Thirty-seventh-street, from injuries received on Thursday afternoon, from being run over in Thirty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, by a wagon driven by MICHAEL RAFFERTY, of No. 122 East Twenty-fourth-street, who has been arrested and is held to await the result of the inquest.

Several varieties of horse-bonnets may be seen about town. They are constructed in such a manner that a wet sponge can be affixed between the ears of the animals. The majority of them are made of canvas, but paper ones made proof by being smeared with oil may also be seen. Old straw hats with two holes cut through them for the ears are sometimes used by hucksters and junk men.

Two old veterans of the late war, who have only five limbs between them, may be seen in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry daily. One is generally grinding away on an old barrel-organ the same old tunes that the boys were so fond of during the war, while the other stands with an old cigar-box ready to receive the offerings of passers-by. They seem to collect a good sum.

ANTONIO GRINDLE was arrested two days ago at the instance of PETER PULGER, residing in Ninth-avenue, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill. Yesterday PULGER appeared before United States Commissioner SHIELDS and denied that there was any truth in his own allegations. PULGER was strongly censured by the Commissioner for his conduct and the prisoner was released.

There is exhibited in a window in Mulberry-street, a very fine specimen of the spider crab which was recently taken from the small remaining portion of the steamer *Scotland*, which was wrecked off Sandy Hook in 1859. It is stated that it was taken by a diver in seven fathoms of water. It is of a light brown color, about four inches in width and five in length.

Dr. WM. FAULDS THOMS, Mrs. Capt. WM. THOMS, and Miss FANNIE A. THOMS, will sail for Europe today. The Doctor, while abroad, will collect material for his *Life Charts*, showing the effects of the physical influences on life. Miss THOMS will collect a geological cabinet, and complete her studies with Prof. GEIKIE, of the University of Edinburgh.

EMMA PEARSON, an outcast, shortly after being locked up in a cell of the Eighth Precinct Station-house early yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself to the grating of the door. She was discovered and cut down by Officer SLAVIN before she had suffered any serious injury.

GEO. KISSAM, No. 76 State-street, Brooklyn, attempting to get on the front platform of the Belt line car No. 50, at the corner of State and Bridge streets, yesterday, fell to the street and was run over by a wagon, breaking his left leg. He was sent to Park Hospital.

The Irishman's rendezvous, Hibernian Hall, the scene of one of the small skirmishes on the now memorable 12th, is being re-painted green, and its interior entirely renovated. A small American flag daily floats above the building.

The figure of a negro dressed in gorgeous attire, and continually turning a wheel on the top of a large steam printing establishment near the Tombs, attracts small crowds of amused sight-seers daily.

The plots of ground in front of the houses in Fifth-avenue are now redolent of sweet odors of the flowers and shrubs which are so tastefully arranged about them.

At a meeting of the Liberal Club last evening at Plympton Building, a paper was read by Dr. R. T. HALLOCK, on the "Relation of Popular Science to Sociology."

ABRAHAM MERKENT, a German, living at No. 729 Broadway, last evening shot himself in the left hand accidentally. The wound is not considered dangerous.

In the article on the proposed new system of storage in the TIMES yesterday, by a typographical error the name of J. W. CROXSON & Co. was misspelled.

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church, which is in a very dilapidated condition, is placarded to the effect that it will shortly be sold.

A large painting of Judge DOWLING has recently been put up outside the Dowling Association Rooms.

Mr. HERMAN BUCHLER, City Editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, sails for Europe today in the *Humboldt*.

Music in Central Park at 4½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

PETER E. OGILVIE was on Wednesday appointed Master Carpenter of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to fill a vacancy. The appointment was made in consequence of a direct application on the part of a friend of Mr. OGILVIE to Gen. GRANT and Secretary ROBESON, and thus any quantity of political red tape was at once severed and Mr. OGILVIE obtained a position for which he is well qualified, having been in the navy-yard for the past ten years. He is an earnest Republican, and a member of the Twentieth Ward Organization.

A hearing in the case of the United States against RAPHAEL SAVARASE was had yesterday before United States Commissioner WINSLOW. SAVARASE is captain of the Italian bark *New-York*, and is charged with having, in March last, smuggled into Brooklyn ninety gallons of French brandy and eighty gallons of Jamaica rum. He, however, denies the allegation. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, and the further hearing postponed until Monday.

A certificate of incorporation was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday morning, by the following gentlemen, as trustees for a new charity foundation for women, to be known as the "Helping Hand of Brooklyn:" Stephen Ballard, Colin Campbell, J. T. Duryea, Richard B. Duane, James W. Elwell, H. H. Lamport, Curtis L. North, E. B. Rollins, J. S. Stearns, Edmund Titus, William H. Smith, Henry A. Richardson and F. Wilson.

THOMAS CONNOLLY, of Smith-street, yesterday morning, while intoxicated, assaulted his wife with a cheese-knife, and cut her severely about the hands and arms. He also knocked her down and kicked her violently in the lower part of the body. Her cries brought the Police to her rescue. The drunken ruffian was taken to the Station-house and locked up.

The lower floor of the Mercantile Library Building is closed for the present to the reading public, and resigned to the care of plasterers, painters and carpenters, who are engaged in giving it a thorough renovation. Among other improvements, the ceiling is to be elegantly frescoed. The work will not be finished much before September.

About two weeks ago, ELLEN QUINLAN, a rather fine-looking Irish girl, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for knocking her mother on the head with a tea-cup. Yesterday, however, through the intercession of her friends, she was brought into the City Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and after examination was released by Judge MCCUE.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona*, which has for some time past been undergoing repairs at the Atlantic Dry Dock, was set afloat yesterday afternoon, and moored off the Navy-yard for the purpose of receiving her battery and ammunition, which had been left with "Uncle Sam" for safe keeping.

The body of the young man found with his throat cut and skull cracked, in the water at Red Hook Point, on Monday last, was identified yesterday as that of RICHARD MURPHY, brother-in-law of Judge LYNCH. He was last seen alive on the night of the riot in New-York.

OLIVER CANTLAN was yesterday committed by Justice DELMAR to await the action of the Grand Jury for having on the night of Friday last assaulted and robbed Mr. EDWARD P. ARTHUR, of No. 210 President-street, at the corner of Henry and President streets.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire of rather mysterious origin broke out in the house No. 119 Sumpter-street, and damaged it to the extent of $500. The premises are said to be insured for double their value. ADAM FINK is the owner.

JOHN LENNON was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, for carrying on the trade of retail liquor dealer, at Sheepshead Bay, without paying the special tax. He denied the charge, and gave $500 bail to answer on the 30th inst.

HUGH REYNOLDS, a youth of sixteen Summers, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, yesterday, by Justice VOORHEES, for robbing the till of HERMAN GILDER, on Grand-street.

STATEN ISLAND.

The only two acting Police Commissioners of Stapleton, Mr. GEORGE ELLIS and WILLIAM C. DENYSE, Esq., met yesterday afternoon at Police Head-quarters. Roundsman JOHN MARTINO was promoted to be Sergeant; Roundsman BLAKE, of New-Brighton, to be Sergeant, and JAMES AMBROSE to be acting Sergeant at Station No. 1.

The Committee of Directors of the new North Shore Railroad, who went to Philadelphia on business appertaining to the road, returned yesterday. Their principal object was the inspection of the cars for the narrow gauge.

The steam-ship *England* is detained at the upper quarantine grounds. There are one steam-ship and three vessels at anchor near Robins' Reef, in the Upper Bay, discharging cargoes in lighters.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in CHRISTIE'S sash and blind factory, near the Main-street depot, Flushing. The building, together with a large portion of the stock, is a total loss. The fire communicated to the dwelling of JOHN SHARKEY, adjoining, which was also destroyed. Mr. CHRISTIE'S loss was about $5,000, and Mr. SHARKEY'S between $3,000 and $4,000. Both buildings were insured for about half their value. The Fire Department is in good condition and discipline, but would be nearly useless in most cases of fire on account of the impossibility of obtaining water.

St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, is being repaired and repainted at a cost of $10,000. It will be the finest Episcopal edifice on the island outside of Brooklyn. Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, the rector, has received a handsome sum of money as a gift of the church, and will take his annual vacation during the continuation of the repairs on the church. Morning service is at present held in the Town Hall and evening service in the chapel.

The Hunter's Point and Astoria Railroad Company have voted to issue bonds to the value of $50,000, which are to be devoted to increasing the rolling stock of the Company and paying off their debt. They are to be coupon bonds, will run twenty years, and can be converted into stock of the Company at the option of the holder.

The leg of an unknown man floated ashore at Hunter's Point, yesterday. It had been in the water about five days, and was in a healthy condition. It is supposed that foul play has taken place, and that other portions of the body may yet be found.

By order of the First Assistant Postmaster-General the Post-office at Ravenswood has been closed on account of the returns, and the mails will be assorted and delivered by the Postmaster at Astoria at his office.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will give a regatta at Greenpoint in the course of a week or so.

NEW-JERSEY.

An over-charge of powder was used by ignorant workmen, at the quarry of HUMPHREY PRICE, at Brooklyn, on Thursday, which resulted in considerable damage and a narrow escape from loss of life. Boulders weighing several hundred pounds were thrown into Mr. PRICE'S house, which adjoins the quarry, doing several hundred dollars damage to the building.

While employed in driving mules upon the towpath at Bound Brook, on Wednesday last, a man named VAN CAMP was kicked in the face by one of the animals, and fell into the canal. He was rendered insensible by the blow, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

An effort is being made to organize a German regiment in Hudson County. A committee has been appointed to confer with Gov. RANDOLPH and the State officers upon the subject, and a public meeting of Germans will be held in Jersey City on Tuesday evening.

A set of paper car-wheels on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels will only run 60,000 miles.

The Japanese students at Rutgers College are employing their vacation in the study of English, under Prof. CILEY, of the Grammar School, assisted by two students from the College.

The number of school children in New-Jersey is 258,303. The Legislature has appropriated $100,000 to the schools, and the school tax of two mills will realize in addition $1,097,482.

On Thursday JAMES HOWARD, an employe of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Camden, was crushed to death between a baggage-crate and the platform-railing.

On Thursday afternoon a rifle ball fired by some reckless hand, passed entirely through a car on one of the New-Jersey railroad trains between Waverly and Newark.

The Newark policemen have organized a target company. They will be regularly equipped and propose a series of excursions during the Fall.

A steam railway from Irvington to Newark is in prospect. The route is being canvassed and the right of way has already been offered.

The corner-stone of the new Walpurgis Chapel, at Elizabeth, will be laid by Bishop BAYLEY on Monday afternoon.

WM. MAUNDER, a Broad-street fancy-goods dealer at Newark, has been missing since Sunday, and fears of foul play are entertained.

A bridge 250 feet long is about to be built over the South Branch at Neshanic, Somerset County. The structure will be of iron.

Rev. OSCAR GESNER was installed pastor of the new Dutch Reformed Church at Linden, on Thursday evening.

Newark is afflicted with drunken females. Six were confined at the Central Station on Friday night.

The sale of oysters and clams during July and August is forbidden by a law passed last Winter.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The *Narragansett*, Commander MEADE, arrived at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, June 5, on her way to San Francisco. Dispatches, dated June 2, have been received from Rear-Admiral LANMAN, Commander of the South Atlantic Fleet. The *Lancaster* was at Rio, the *Portsmouth* at Montevideo, and the *Wasp* at Colonia. The health of the fleet was good.

Ensign FRANK C. BIRNEY, son of the late Major-Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY, died at Mount Holly Springs on the 16th inst. Lieut.-Commander BUNCE is ordered to special ordnance duty at Pittsburg.

Detached—Lieut.-Commander Schultz, from ordnance duty at Pittsburg, and ordered to Mound City; Lieut.-Commander Dewey, from the command of the *Supply*, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Sperry, Master Richards, Midshipmen Hughes and Keeler, and Passed Assistant-Surgeon Nye, from the *Supply*, and put on waiting orders; Master Field, from the *Supply*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*; Master Buhler, from the *Supply*, and ordered to temporary duty at League Island; Master Bush, from the *Supply*, and granted two months' leave of absence; Passed Assistant-Pay-master Harris, from the *Supply*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX HAT is becoming of world-wide reputation. Travelers just returned from Paris say it is all the go on the Boulevards des Italiens. Our correspondent informs us that it is the "agony" in Regent-st. and Hyde Park, in London, and our Consul at Edinburgh has stunned the "canny Scots" of the capital of North Britain by sporting a KNOX in High-st. It threatens to supplant the sombrero at Madrid and the fez at Constantinople. KNOX is unquestionably a revolutionist, for he has everywhere turned the people's heads and revolutionized their hats. He is the reformer of the age, and has a right to claim that he is the projector of "the hat of the period."

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn.	July 22....	New-York......	Liverpool.
Abyssinia.........	July 22....	New-York......	Liverpool.
Erin..............	July 22....	New-York......	Liverpool.
Humboldt..........	July 22....	New-York......	Stettin.
Europa............	July 22....	New-York......	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 6¼ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M....For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Humboldt*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.......	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central........	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.....	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven............	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport..............	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way............	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.........	6 P. M.	
South, Through.................	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way...............	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver........	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c........	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—J. W. McAlpin wife, 4 children and 2 servants, J. P. Williamson, J. H. Gardner, E. Maupau wife and 4 children, Mrs. A. E. Palmer, Miss Isabel Cowden, R. McIntire and wife, Mrs. A Poindexter, Col. H. Trinanus, Jno. Kerrigan, W. D. Patric, A. R. Waller, W. S. Davenport, M. J. Griffin, Mrs. M. S. Barker, Miss R. Walton, Wm. Waiss, O. H. Perry, C. L. Chapman, A. Murlock, J. W. Herrick, J. Rableys and wife, L. Piest, J. M. Edwards, G. Kiesling and wife, P. B. Villepique, P. Lake, and 5 on deck

JULY 21—*In steam-ship India, from Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Dr. F. S. De Hass and lady, Rev. L. A. Ostrander and lady, Capt. J. W. Gray and lady, Misses Beattie, Mr. Jackson and lady, Mrs. Jewell and son, Mr. Ferguson and sister, Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Scott, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Mantonya, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Dobbie, Miss Creig.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:47 | Sun Sets.....7:25 | Moon sets..10:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:10 | Gov. Island..11:59 | Hell Gate..12:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ships Queen of the East, Stoddard, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Solent, (Br.,) Meldrum, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Farmingham, (Br.,) Swain, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Ayr, (Br.,) Good, Belfast, L. Peabody, Willis & Co.; Red Breast, (Br.,) Walsh, Queenstown, H. Sweetland & Co.; Daniel Webster, Kendrick, Gibraltar, for orders, A. Hardy & Co.

Brigs Adelaide, Wilson, Newburyport; James Ratchford, (Br.,) George, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Whitaker, Cotton, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson.

Schrs. Astra, (Br.,) Penery, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Sons; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; J. B. Myers, Elwood, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Osprey, Crowley, Boston; Victor, Mahoney, Para, H. G. Guimeres; Mary Burdett, Carver, Para, Burdett & Pond; C. A. Farnsworth, Benson, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; England's Beauty, (Br.,) Hall, St. Johns, N. F., George F. Bulley.

Canal-boat H. A. Brown, Lasarge, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow July 8, and Moville 9th, with mdse. and 270 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain as far as 60 W.; thick fog on the Banks, and thence light airs, with fine weather.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 20th, 12 M., 70 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship Lucy S. Wills, (of Boston,) Pitchard, Calcutta March 22, and Sands Head, 24th, with mdse. to Willis, Edmunds & Co.

Bark Princess Louise, (of Sunderland,) Wate, New-Castle, Eng., 51 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Took the Southern passage and experienced strong N. W. gales to lon. 30 W.; from thence variable weather; was 25 ds. W. of the Banks with much fog.

Bark Madri Figli, (Ital.,) Esposito, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable weather.

Brig Froutier, (of Portland,) Morgan, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to H. Jackson—vessel to master. Had light southerly winds with thick fog most of the passage.

Brig Brothers, (Br.,) Thompson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, (of Boston,) Hall, Sisparti Bay 20 ds., with cedar and mahogany to J. S. Dickerson—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Clara M. Goodrich, McCart, Turk's Island 11 ds., with 1,591 bushels salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Salinas, (Br.,) Lind, Para 17 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hanford & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Jacksonville 4 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Port-au-Plata, Montgomery, St. Marc, Hayti, 10 ds., with log-wood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Eggers & Heinlein. Left in port brig Annie Eldridge, for Boston, and schr. J. B. Waite, for Calais.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Bayles, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Carrie Chase, Brazos Santiago 17 ds., with hides to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.

Schr. W. S. Webb, Holmes, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Sabina, Currier, Jacksonville, 5 ds., with yellow pine to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Annie Laurie, Reed, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. H. Bennett, Richardson, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Young Teaser, Reynolds, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. Jas. Alderdice, Mills, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saratoga, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickerson, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Mitchell, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. William O. Irish, Irish, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Daniels, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Anthony, Doane, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Snow Flake, Shaw, Port Johnson, for Bangor.

Schr. B. D. Bitts, Young, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Hobbie, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Sarah Brown, Lee, Albany, for Norwalk.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Flynn, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. Emily, Hall, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Clotilda, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ida, Dearing, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Rondout, for Stokes.

Schr. L. Daniels, Richards, Rondout, for Bangor.

Schr. Orion, Pratt, Rondout, for Bangor.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Adams, Boston.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Hartford.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Ethridge, New-Haven.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Weller, Brockway, New-Haven.

Schr. Old Zach, Bebee, New-Haven.

Schr. Port Royal, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hudson, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. L. Leach, Johnson, Alexandria.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Celeste, Phelps, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. Giliam, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Rutter, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Sears, Bridgeport.

Schr. Allen H. Gurney, Gurney, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, light, south, clear.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. G. V. Glover, Mason, hence for Boston, while coming down the North River the 21st, ran into one of the oil lighters, doing some damage to the lighter and knocking 25 bbls. of oil into the river. The G. V. G. slightly damaged her cutwater.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; ship Florence Nightingale, from London; bark Tejuca, from Galveston.

Arr. this P. M.—Ship Nonantum, from Liverpool; bark Pohona, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—Passed in for Baltimore steamer Leipsic, from Bremen; brig Maggie Vail and sch. Willis, from Fajardo. Brigs Nellie Clifford and William Robinson.

Passed Out—Steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; brig Dudley, for River Platte; Tamaria, for Gibraltar; Havana, New-York, Clara and Agnes, and Mary. Schr. Ralph Carlston, for Camden, Maine. Bark Irma, from Baltimore, for Aspinwall.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cld. steam-ship North Point, for Baltimore; schr. Anna Lines, for Nassau.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 21.—Arr. schrs. Nancy R. Hogan, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Exchange, from Hoboken, for Bath; Maggie M. Weaver, from Boston, for Philadelphia; S. Wooster, from Calais, for Philadelphia.

Returned—Schrs. Addie Murchie, Josephine, F. Baird and Avon.

Brig Charles Miller, and schrs. Siok, Joseph William Fish, S. Stratton and Louisa N. Victory did not sail today.

Wind—Variable and light.

July 21—A. M.—Arr., bark Elisa A. Cochrane, from Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sld., brig Charles Miller; schrs. Sarah Wooster, Frolic, for Boston; Addie Murchie, B. Stratton, Nancy R. Hogan and James William Fish.

7 A. M.—Wind—N. W., light, clear.

Spoken.

July 10, lat. 42, lon. 58 47, bark Brothers, from Boston, for Cadiz.

July 10, bark Stag, (of Halifax,) hence for Aspinwall, 18 ds. out.

July 9, brig Fidelia, coming out of St. Thomas, for Porto Rico.

July 18, lat. 37 25, lon. 73 50, schr. Ernest & Marie, (Hay.,) hence for Port-au-Prince.

No date, lat. 47 42, lon. 44 43, brig Baltus, (of Aberystwith,) bound W.

No date, lat. 41 35, lon. 63 32, bark Laura and Gertrude, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore.

No date, lat. 40 50, lon. 69 40, bark Princess Alice, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Port Talbot, for New-York.

April 20, in the Indian Ocean, ship Rescue, from Rangoon, for Liverpool.

May 27, off the Cape of Good Hope, ship British Crown, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 21.—The steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Lott, from New-York July 12, touched at Queenstown this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Hamburg-American steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Haack, from New-York July 11, touched at Southampton this morning, and proceeded for Hamburg.

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